

Air Armaments' Reduction
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 10—The British Labor Party has proposed in the House of Commons a move toward the reduction of air armaments by forming an international body to control commercial airplanes and to prevent their being used to augment national military forces in the time of war.

CANADA TO HOLD
CONFERENCEConstitution Can Be Altered
When Provinces Wish,
Says Minister

OTTAWA, March 10 (Special).—The appointing of a special committee to consider amending the British North America Act "To enable us more adequately to cope with the complicated problems which now confront Canada," was urged in Parliament yesterday by J. S. Woods, Minister of the Interior. He considered that Canada, which had been a part of the British Empire, was not possessing the right to amend its constitution so as to keep abreast of the times. Much of the dissatisfaction now in the Maritime Provinces and the West he thought was due to the inflexibility of a code of laws made 60 years ago.

The Senate was the chief stumbling block to progress, nullifying the will of the people in countless instances, said Mr. Woods. He considered that they were the representatives of the big interests, one Senator alone being president of 12 companies and a director of 30, and most of them belonging to interlocking directorates controlling the capital and industry of Canada. He assured the French members that minority rights would be adequately safeguarded when amending the act. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, took exception to the resolution on the ground that the Constitution had been drawn up by the provinces and the Federal Parliament had no authority to tamper with it. It was the intention to call a conference of the provinces to consider the matter in question and money had already been voted for the purpose. "The provinces are as free and independent in their own sphere as Parliament is in its jurisdiction, and the Constitution can be altered when they so desire," said the Minister.

While the consensus of opinion was in favor of constitutional changes, it agreed with Mr. Lapointe that the matter must be left to a joint conference of the Dominion and the provinces.

TEXTILE TESTING
MEETINGS PLANNEDTechnology Sessions Will Be
Addressed by Delegates

The annual spring meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials, committee on textiles, will open at Massachusetts Institute of Technology tomorrow with meetings during the day and a banquet at Walker Memorial Building in the evening.

Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president of Technology, will make the address of welcome at the dinner and discuss the relations of the institute to the textile industry. Dr. W. F. Edwards of New York, chairman of the committee, will speak on the future of textile testing in the United States. Representatives of the cotton and wool manufacturers associations also will make addresses.

The production and use of such fabrics as enter into the construction of automobile tires, airplane wings, balloons, hose piping, belting and other mechanical uses will be discussed at length in the meetings.

There will be a motion picture of the manufacture of silk in the United States, and a discussion of the methods of producing rayon, the artificial silk made from cellulose. The Friday afternoon sessions and the banquet are open to the public.

MUSIC

Paul Roes

Paul Roes, pianist, gave a recital in Jordan Hall last evening, for which the program consisted partly of works of his own composition. Mr. Roes played "Night," which he composed in 1922, and "Eternal Life," written recently and last night performed for the first time. For the balance of the evening, the music listed was Bach's D major Organ Prelude and Fugue (transcribed by Busoni), Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 53, and a group of Chopin pieces.

Mr. Roes' playing is an index to his style of writing. Every phrase, be it of his own composition or the product of another writer, sounds as though the pianist were improvising it at the precise moment of playing. This improvisatory manner of his gives a pleasant flavor to the music he has written. Since he plays neither very seriously nor very lightly, but moderately, and with an unassuming directness, he does not

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attempt to magnify the importance of the music he has produced. These pieces are frankly a series of tone-impressions, with little pretense of development. They rely on a constant use of exotic harmonies for atmospheric sketches, a practice which may easily become a bit tedious. But Mr. Roes is skillful in his alternation of chordal progressions, and often secures warmly tinted sections. His playing, entirely suited to such music, enhances its values.

With Bach and Beethoven, however, the very characteristic heard with good result in the original music proved a little distracting. For surely Bach cannot long keep normal pace if a suggestion of fragmentariness enters. Beethoven, on the other hand, although he did not altogether profit from such interpretation, did gain a certain unusual individuality. It would be so easy to say, in the time-worn phrase, that Mr. Roes

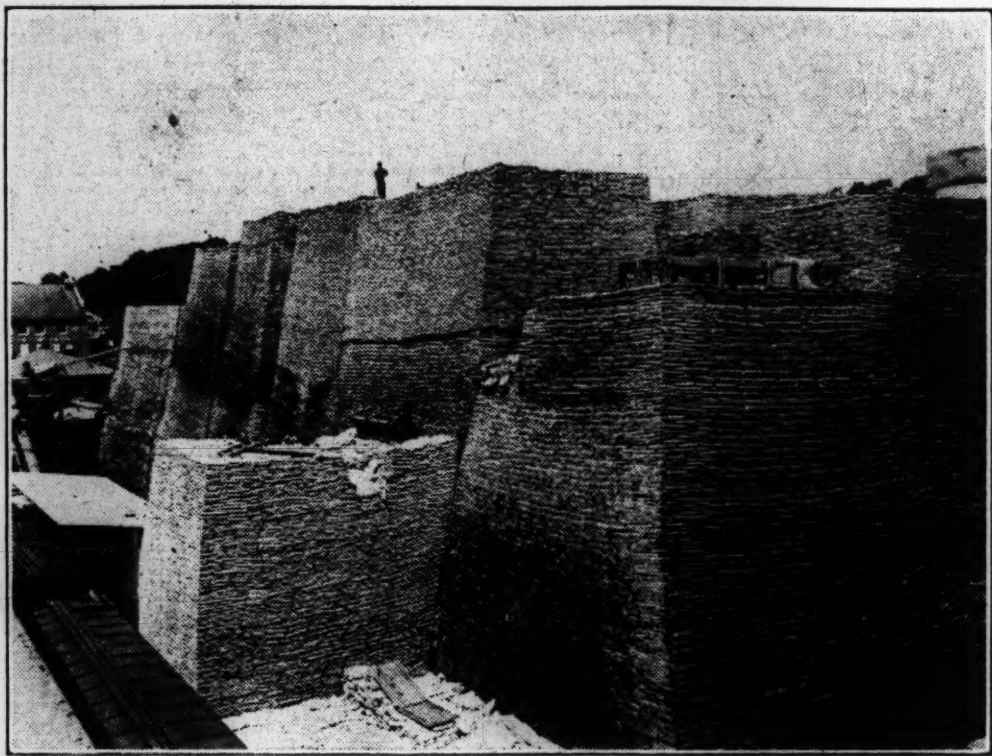
Universal Draft Advocates
Welcome Action of FranceMeasure Taking Profits Out of War Declared
Best Way to Guarantee World Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON—War Department officials who have been active in the campaign for conscription of wealth in time of war, taking the profits out of war, and universal draft of man-power and industry, are studying the action of the French Chamber of Deputies, who passed, 500 to 31, a universal draft law, affecting all Frenchmen and French industry. A feature of the French law is the

ing his view of the issue. Mr. Davis has been urging in a series of addresses the necessity of industrial preparedness.

Preparedness for Peace
"Industrial power," he declares, "is as important in modern warfare as man-power. The knowledge that America is prepared if attacked to call to her defense every man, every factory, every natural resource, every dollar, will make that attack far less likely to occur. Industrial

All This Once Was Stately Forest



A MOUNTAIN OF WOOD PULP
Note the Figure of the Man Standing on This Pile of Wood Pulp and You Will Get a Graphic Impression of Just What This Means. There Are 25,000 Tons of Pulp Here Stored at a Paper Mill in Glen Falls, N. Y. Many a Noble Tree Fell, and Many a Forest Glade Was Turned Into Stark, Glaring Blasting to Make This Pile, Which Will in Time Go Into the Sizing Vats and Under the Rolls to Emerge as Newspaper, and From There to Roar Forth From Newspaper Printing Presses to Tell the World What Is Being Done, and How and When and Where.

"plays like a composer." But such a phrase is usually employed to mantle defects of technique or style and Mr. Roes needs no such palliative statement. His own merits, though they are not those of the typical concert pianist, are sufficiently in evidence to assert themselves to every listener.

CHANNING COX HEADS
TRAVELERS' SOCIETY

Channing H. Cox, former Governor of Massachusetts, was elected president of the Travelers' Aid Society at the annual business meeting held in the home of Miss Rose L. Dexter, 400 Beacon Street, yesterday. Miss Helen Thayer Miller, assistant secretary of the society, recounted her experiences with the "American Red Cross in the Wake of the Florida Hurricane."

Other officers elected were: John L. Grandin, treasurer; Miss Sophie M. Friedman, secretary; Miss Mary E. Bradley, Mrs. William H. Coolidge, Miss Rose L. Dexter, Mrs. William H. Gray, Mrs. Robert F. Herrick, Mrs. Chandler Hovey, Mrs. Pierpont Stackpole, Mrs. William R. C. Stephenson, Mrs. George W. Vaillant, Mrs. George H. Waterman and Rufus S. Wilson, directors for three years.

PRAIRIE PIPE LINE COMPANY
Prairie Pipe Line Company net of \$14,446.787 after charges and taxes for 1926 equals \$17.43 a share on \$18,000.000 compared with \$15,228.607 or \$18.80 a share in 1925.

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The average person fails to read most of the important books, because he is either too busy or too neglectful to go out and buy them. How often has this happened to you? "I certainly want to read that book!" you say to yourself, when you see a review or hear a book praised highly, by someone whose taste you respect. But, in most cases, you never "get around to it."

It is to meet this situation, chiefly, that the Book-of-the-Month Club was organized; each month its subscribers receive the outstanding new book published that month—or some other book which they have the privilege of specifying.

How is the "outstanding" book each month chosen? The Book-of-the-Month Club has asked a group of well-known critics, whose judgment as to books and whose catholicity of taste have long been known to the public, to act as a Selecting Committee. They are: Henry Seidel Canby, Chairman; Heywood Brown, Dorothy Canfield, Christopher Morley and William Allen White. Each month, the new books, of all publishers, are presented to them. From these, by a majority vote, they choose what they consider to be the most outstanding and readable book each month. The theory is—and it works!—that any book appealing strongly to a majority of five

individuals of such good judgment and such differing tastes, is likely to be a book few people will care to miss reading.

Subscribers, however, are not obliged to accept the choice of the Committee. Tastes vary greatly. Before the book comes to you, you receive a carefully written report, telling what sort of book it is. If you don't judge that you will like it, you specify that some other new book be sent instead, making your choice from a list of other important new books, which are also carefully described to guide you in your choice. On the other hand, if you let the "book-of-the-month" come to you and find you are disappointed, even then you may exchange it for any other book you prefer. In other words, you are given a guarantee of satisfaction with any book you obtain upon the recommendation of the Committee.

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FRIENDSHIP WON
BY FELLOWSHIPSVisiting British Students
of Commonwealth Fund
Travel Extensively

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—Valuable contacts with American communities and institutions, warm friendships and a wider appreciation of American interests have been established by British students who visited the United States last year under fellowships awarded by the Commonwealth Fund, according to a report just issued by the fund. The Commonwealth Fund was established by the late Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, who designated that it should be used "for the welfare of mankind."

Twenty British students received fellowships and entered American universities in the fall of 1925, the report said. This group has traveled extensively in the United States and 17 of the students will remain in this country for a second year of study. Twenty additional fellowships were awarded in June, 1926, and the students who received them are now in residence at their respective universities.

New Awards Provided
"So satisfactory has been the experience of the fund," the report declared, "that the directors have recently authorized three additional fellowships for colonial residents in Great Britain, which may be awarded to exceptional candidates beginning in 1927."

The policy of the fund in the administration of fellowships has been to allow the fellows to work out their own plan of study with the faculty advisers in their universities.

During vacation periods the students have been encouraged to visit surrounding communities and to attend meetings on subjects of interest

to them. More extended travel during the summer recess was arranged to enable them to see as much of the United States as possible in connection with their particular interests or studies.

Study University and Factory
Universities, laboratories, libraries and museums were visited; the students inspected manufacturing establishments, met business and professional men and enjoyed American hospitality. All of these experiences, the report asserted, "have materially helped them to understand our people and our actions."

"Conversely, the Americans with whom they have come in contact have learned much regarding British conditions and points of view," the report continued. "This was to have been expected, but it is revealed and emphasized by the letters some of their American acquaintances have spontaneously written to the officers of the fund."

The 20 students who received fellowships in 1926 are distributed as follows: 3 at Yale, 3 at Harvard, 3 at Cornell, 3 at Columbia, 3 at the University of California, and 1 each at the universities of Stanford, Pennsylvania, Chicago and Michigan, and 1 at the United States Bureau of Standards.

DEMOCRATS CONTEST
WATERVILLE ELECTION

WATERVILLE, Me., March 10 (AP).—As a result of the findings in the inspection yesterday of ballots cast Monday in Wards 1 and 2 for members of the board of education, the Democratic city committee has decided to continue their fight to put their candidates in office.

The returns Monday night showed Mrs. Grace W. Thompson, Republican, elected in Ward 1 over Harrison A. Smith by five votes and John A. Rowell, Republican, elected in Ward 2 over Napoleon K. Marshall by two votes. The inspection showed Mrs. Thompson winning by three and Rowell and Marshall a tie with several votes contested in each ward by either party.

MUSSOLINI PLAN
BARS STRIKESHuge Social Experiment Is
Involved in Project Approved by Cabinet

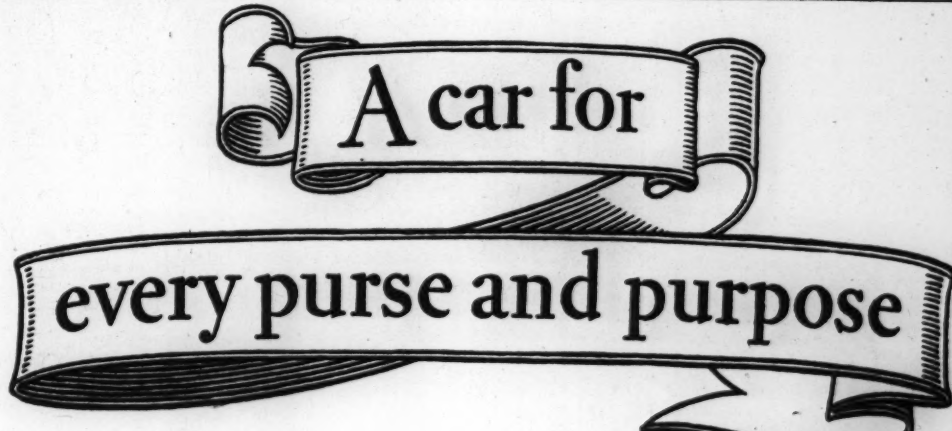
By Wireless
ROME, March 10.—Benito Mussolini held another cabinet meeting yesterday. The principal business done was to approve the legislative scheme for the Ministry of Corporations, which technically makes Signor Mussolini's vast social experiment of bringing into existence the corporative state a legalized system of employers and employees.

The scheme has six federations: Commerce, industry, banking, agriculture, sea and air transport, and land transport. The federations are split up into corporations representing various categories of labor.

The Ministry of Corporations forms the supreme head, but it is aided by a national council of corporations, presided over by Signor Mussolini.

State control is the chief basis of the new system which, while it forbids strikes, sets up labor courts where disputes between the men and their employers will be judged. This huge system will take some time to get into working order and when that is done the Fascists will probably turn their attention to replacing the actual Parliament by one in which all corporations will directly or indirectly be represented.

COLUMBIA ENROLLS 35,229
NEW YORK, March 9 (AP).—Columbia University has 35,229 students, an increase of 1582 over last year, it is announced. In addition to the resident students there are 9600 students who follow courses away from the university, for which no academic credit is given. Summer session students number 13,219.



A car for
every purse and purpose

THIS YEAR the General Motors line is an imposing Automobile Show in itself. Here is every style of body. Every type of design—four cylinder, six cylinder, eight cylinder. Every improvement. Every price, from the Chevrolet touring car at \$525 to the Cadillac with special coach work at \$9,000. A car for every purse and purpose.

Every one of the models now on display is different and distinguished. Yet two unifying characteristics bind them all together:

1 EVERY CLOSED BODY is by Fisher. The quality of all body workmanship is Fisher quality. And because Fisher is owned by General Motors, and its plants are a part of the General Motors plants, you know that every resource has been utilized to make the body and the chassis a perfect quality unit.

2 EVERY MODEL has shared in the advantages of General Motors research, purchasing standards and Proving Ground tests; and in the economies of volume production made possible by world-wide sales.

WITH GREAT PRIDE we invite you to inspect these new cars. Dollar for dollar you will buy more value in the car you select because of General Motors quality and the public's purchase of more than 1,200,000 General Motors cars last year.

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GMC TRUCKS • YELLOW CABS, TRUCKS & BUSES
FRIGIDAIRE—The Electric Refrigerator

State Helps Governor Boston With Finance Commission

Non-Political Body Keeps Watchful Eye on City Hall—Has Powers of Court of Law

Today The Christian Science Monitor publishes the fourth of a series of articles presenting a working picture of the principal departments of the City of Boston. Particular interest attaches to the functions of the city government in light of the forthcoming Institute of Public Service, which will be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, March 17, 18, to discuss civic problems from the viewpoint of the taxpayer, and how best he can contribute to a higher trained personnel in public office.

"A public service that doesn't even know the meaning of party politics!" This is not a riddle. It is, in the words of its chairman, Charles L. Carr, the Boston Finance Commission.

Known to politicians as "the watchdog of the City Hall treasury," and to the newspaper headline writers as the "Fin Com," this commission actually is an independent administrative body, established by the State to keep a watchful eye on the financial transactions of the City of Boston.

Until the Finance Commission was created by the Legislature in 1925, it was unique among American municipal institutions, having been established by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1925.

It is the duty of the commission to investigate, at its discretion, all matters relating to appropriations, loans, expenditures, accounts, and methods of administration affecting Boston or Suffolk County or any of its departments, and to report upon its investigations from time to time to the Mayor, the City Council, the Governor or the Legislature. Obligations upon the commission are the making of an annual report to the Legislature in January of each year.

Under Sufferance of State Boston's municipal affairs are thus conducted, in a measure, under the sufferance of the State, for, in addition to the Finance Commission, whose salaries chairman and four unalarmed associated commissioners are being appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Executive Council, the Commissioner of Police is a State official, and the Legislature stipulates annually, in fixing the tax limit for the city, how much money it may appropriate for departments under the control of the Mayor.

Governmental conditions in Boston prior to 1925 caused the Legislature to constitute the commission. In 1927 a temporary commission was formed by John F. Fitzgerald, then Mayor, who approved nominations of members from the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the real estate exchange and other civic bodies. Its chairman was Nathan Matthews, a former Mayor of the city.

So effective was the work of this commission that in 1929 an amended city charter was made law whereby Boston city elections were made non-partisan and a permanent Finance Commission constituted. Its manner of appointment has separated it almost entirely from City Hall influence and it has never been housed under that roof.

The chairman of the commission, who gives a large part of his time to the work, receives a salary of \$5000 a year. Its annual appropriation, at its inception was \$30,000, and the commission has since then grown to a staff of 150, including stenographers and an office boy, carried on the work for a time. As the activities of the Commission have grown, this force has grown to consist of the counsel, a consulting engineer, two expert accountants, two investigators, two trained social workers, two shorthand reporters and three typists. The Commission employs additional investigators from time to time, and its annual appropriation is now \$50,000.

Has Had Busy History Every year of the 15 of its existence the commission has made many reports to the Mayor, City Council and the Legislature. It has sponsored new legislation before the Legislature, but there has been no time for its passage. The numbers of investigations and reports have depended upon the immediate circumstances.

Mr. Carr said that the records of the commission and those in City Hall show effective co-operation, though somewhat tardy at times, on the part of the municipal officials. He emphasized this fact for the reason that the commission's communications to the Mayor or City Council are advisory merely.

"The law gives us no right," remarked the chairman, "but the power of plain reasoning and the further force of publicity have often proved to be sufficiently effective."

The commission recommended repeatedly to the Mayor and Council the abolition of the Parental School and the Suffolk School for Boys before the city finally acted in compliance. Years ago all salaries were paid by cash and in the main at the treasury windows in City Hall. Time and money were lost and the commission iterated and reiterated the advice that the monthly salaries of teachers and departmental heads, as many other employees as possible, be paid by check. Finally this reform was put into effect and the work of the treasurer's office made correspondingly efficient.

"Every record, every book, every official paper is open to us at City Hall," said John C. L. Dowling, legal counsel for the commission. "While the commission has been compelled to criticize acts of administration at City Hall, the department heads and the employees in all departments accord us every facility in our work of inquiry and investigation there."

No Political Differences Political differences have never appeared between the commission and the different city administrations which have come and gone since 1925. For several years three of the five members of the commission were Democrats while in the last five or six years the commission members were Republicans in state and national politics by a majority of one.

Admonitory reports have been sent to Democratic mayors by commissions in which the majority was controlled by that party and Mayor Nichols, a Republican, has received many advisory communications from the commission, the membership of which is in the majority Republican. "We do not know what party

politics mean here," said Mr. Carr, himself a Republican. The commission has the power to summon witnesses, place them under oath and can compel answers as though the hearings were being held in a court and before a trial judge. Several times, following a report from the commission have the necessary 10 taxpayers petitioned the courts for legal remedy to bring into the matters which the commission has disclosed. One such which is now pending before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in connection with the contract for filling Calverton Park, South Boston, by the Coleman Brothers Company, the amount of money involved in this disputed contract is approximately \$200,000.

Another case in which the administration of the Finance Commission, unheeded at City Hall, was taken up and pushed to a conclusion in the courts by the taxpayers was in 1925, when the City Council journeyed to several cities, going as far westward as Chicago, visiting certain public institutions. The commission questioned the right of the council to make such a tour at the expense of the taxpayers. The case was taken to court by ten of the taxpayers, and the councilmen were compelled to turn back to the city treasurer's office.

Permits and licenses had been issued by many city departments for various privileges, such as occupation of the public streets and inspection of buildings for which no fees had been charged. The Finance Commission advised the establishment of a schedule of fees for all such work, with the result that in the building department alone since that time more than \$400,000 has been collected. In the Public Works Department, by reason of these fees, about \$1,000,000 additional revenue has come to the city.

"These examples show the value of the work of the Boston Finance Commission on its positive side," said Mr. Dowling. "It is also a negative agency against irregularity or dishonesty."

GROUP HONORS WOMAN POET

Harriet Monroe Tells Boston Friends of Her Literary Experiences

At the Repertory Theater today a group of friends of literature met at luncheon to greet Miss Harriet Monroe, editor since its establishment of "Poetry," a magazine of verse published in Chicago. Leighton Rollins assumed leadership of the incident and it offered a diversified group of workers, not alone in literature but in the allied arts, opportunity to meet and to hear a woman whose influence has been great in the giving of poetry a place and voice of its own within the last decade.

By Lake Michigan Miss Monroe began her labor of solitude for poetry as a useful and rich expression of life's progress. Of herself she was a writer, not alone of poetry but of essays and articles. Her first published book was "Valeria and Other Poems" and in it appeared sonnets which were to be a characteristic form frequently found in her work. Young poets were appearing on the literary horizon, to be noticed and viewed at first, then seen with cumulative interest through the earnest effort of Miss Monroe to give their work a hearing. Presently, fitted somehow into the enormous labor of carefully editing the contents of "Poetry," which arrived in increasing volume for the official judgment of the editor of Poetry, Miss Monroe brought out a book "Poets and Their Art," a gathering together of certain essays and articles, some of which had already appeared in Poetry and providing estimates of such men as Lewis Carroll, Carl Sandburg, Edwin Arlington Robinson and others. It was one of the comparatively small books which Miss Monroe has written as a writer which Miss Monroe permitted herself in days when Poetry was still an experiment fraught with the doubts and hazards common to such a literary undertaking.

Today Miss Monroe was able, as an expression of her appreciation for hospitality, to give some informal view of her literary experiences. Various greetings, characteristic of a city wherein poetry gains increasingly friendly reception, a fact not without its root in Miss Monroe's own efforts, were expressed for Miss Monroe. And this evening Miss Monroe will read from her work, under the auspices of Marjorie Knapp, at 6 Byron Street.

SENATE REJECTS BILL FORCING VACCINATION

Without debate the Senate yesterday rejected a bill to amend the committee on public health against adoption of the bill to extend compulsory vaccination into private schools. The committee report was "leave to withdraw." The report now will go to the House for concurrence.

BOSTON Y. W. C. A. HOLDS ITS SIXTIETH BANQUET

Young working women of Paris are being given much of the same kind of opportunities as they are in Boston through the Y. W. C. A. there, Mrs. Grace Whitney Hoff, founder and director of the Paris association,

VETERAN MOTOR DEALERS LUNCH

Old-Timers' Gathering Has Plain Good Time With- out Sales Talk

An "Old Timers" luncheon this noon attracted a score or more of the men who have been connected with the automobile trade in Boston since its inception here three decades ago. It was held at the Copley-Plaza in conjunction with the twenty-fifth silver jubilee of the Boston Automobile Show.

Among those invited to the luncheon were: Arthur Hinchcliff, J. W. Bowman, C. S. Henshaw, C. E. Fay,

The Latest Thing in Motorcars—n 1905



Portraying the Days Celebrated by the "Old Timers' Luncheon at the Copley-Plaza This Noon Is This Photograph of an Old White Steamer Taken Opposite the Boston Common in 1905 and Showing Two of Those Who Attended the Luncheon. Left to Right, They are Chester I. Campbell, Manager of the Boston Automobile Show, E. A. Gilmore, Formerly associated with the motor industry in its earliest stages and as the meal progressed and the "Old Timers' "swapped yarns" and compared notes between this show and the first held here in 1902, good-fellowship manifested itself in a manner unusual for such a gathering.

MR. WURTZBACH TO JOIN NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL

Election of Carl F. Wurtzbach of the Lee Electric Company, Lee, Mass., as a member of the New England Council was announced today by John F. Tinsley, chairman of the Massachusetts Council. Mr. Wurtzbach was elected by other Massachusetts members of the council to succeed George W. Smith, who resigned. Mr. Crane was elected last November by delegates to the Second New England Council at Hartford.

Mr. Wurtzbach was elected by the Massachusetts Council on the recommendation of the Western Massachusetts Association of Chambers of Commerce. He is one of four representatives on the council from the western part of the State.

MISS WHITEHOUSE IN RECIAT

Miss Doris Bramson Whitehouse, head of the school of expression and manners in Boston which bears her name, will give a recital in Wesleyan Hall, Copley Square, next Tuesday evening at 8:15 o'clock.

George Crittenden, Charles E. Whitte, A. P. Underhill, L. B. Sanders, Governor Fuller, W. E. Eldridge, J. C. Kerrison, Charles F. Marden, John H. McAlman, J. S. Hathaway, J. M. Linscott, W. C. Sills, A. E. Morrison, and George J. Dunham. It afforded those gathered a chance to recall many pleasing memories associated with the motor industry in its earliest stages and as the meal progressed and the "Old Timers' "swapped yarns" and compared notes between this show and the first held here in 1902, good-fellowship manifested itself in a manner unusual for such a gathering.

At a luncheon of 300 in another room at the same hotel, Paul G. Hoffman, vice-president of the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind., the principal speaker, told Studebaker dealers that the sales of the Studebaker cars throughout the

country so far this year show a 30 per cent increase over a similar period last year.

George W. Sweet, president of the Studebaker Sales Company of Boston, reported sales in this section so far this year are 2 1/2 times as great as the same period last year. William O. LaFarge, vice-president of the First National Bank, spoke on "Financing." D. J. Wiloughby, branch manager, was toastmaster.

Spring buying of motorcars is six to eight weeks in advance this year, according to exhibitors who report car orders have shown a steady upward movement. Dealers and distributors find that in general business conditions are better and report that they have been unable to stock cars as in previous years. Factory orders in many plants surpass production.

Among the most recent buyers at the show was Frank G. Allen, Lieu-

CAMPAIGN COST LIMIT PROPOSED

Maine Amendment Would Restrict Unlimited News- paper Advertising

AUGUSTA, Me., March 10 (Special)—Calling for \$5000 as a limit for state-wide campaign expenditures of candidates for the United States Senate, instead of the present \$1500 allowance, by the primary law, William H. Holman of Bangor, Representative, yesterday filed an amendment to the Hale bill.

Under the provisions of the Hale bill, which passed the House recently after a prolonged debate, candidates would be permitted to spend unlimited amounts for newspaper advertising, and without including them in their sworn statements. In other respects, the Hale bill retains all the essentials of the present primary expenditures law.

Under the Holman amendment, which was tabled pending the printing of several hundred copies, there would be a limit of expenditures of \$2000 for representatives to the National House, \$500 for State senators and county officers, \$300 for representatives from districts having three or more, and \$150 for districts with less. The \$500 for State senators and county officers is for each 10,000 votes cast in the previous gubernatorial election, but few counties exceed this total.

Representative Holman said he had discussed the amendment with the Governor, who, he declared, had approved the proposed changes. The Bangor representative said his amendment would strengthen the direct primary, which he said "has given Maine some of its cleanest and ablest leaders." In support of his amendment, Mr. Holman argued that "this would give the poor man an equal opportunity with the rich man, which would not obtain if candidates were allowed unlimited newspaper advertising."

Opponents of the Hale bill charged that the exemption in favor of newspaper advertising would completely nullify the entire primary law. The Holman amendment is expected to prove satisfactory to many of those who voted for the exemption.

REO "FLYING CLOUD" PROVING POPULAR

New Model Attracts Much Attention at Show

Considerable attention at the automobile show is centered on Reo's new "Flying Cloud," comprising a line of five all-steel body types, and named after the original "Flying Cloud," famous American clipper ship of the nineteenth century.

George A. Patten, president of the Lincoln Motor Car Company, Boston Reo distributors, describes the car thus: "The power plant is entirely new, with a new valve arrangement, seven-bearing crankshaft, vibrating damper, oil-filter and air cleaner. The crankshaft is furnished by a process used by only one other automobile manufacturer in the country. The Lockheed hydraulic four-wheel brakes have been especially designed for Reo use and are not susceptible to action of moisture and dirt. Thermostatic control is used for the cooling system."

"High speed is a feature of the Reo Flying Cloud. Over 70 miles an hour is assured to those who want it and for as long a period as road conditions may warrant safety is guaranteed by equalizing springs, heavy wheel external contracting brakes, completely enclosed, while Lovejoy hydraulic shock absorbers, extra large balloon tires on small wheels, long flat springs, add to comfort.

"The roof is but 12 inches from the ground and the bag is rounded as on the finest European models. The interior is furnished with Marshall-type springs in the cushions, beamed ceiling for unusual artistry, and adjustable front seat for driving comfort.

LAUNDRY WORKERS' WAGE IS STUDIED

In general the standards of pay established under the Massachusetts minimum wage law are well complied with, Edward Fisher, Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries, said today in connection with the publishing of a list of laundries designated as refusing to comply with the wage standard.

Which 15 are in Boston, form only a small percentage of the laundry in the State, Mr. Fisher said, the rest having complied fully. He added that in many cases all but a few of the women employees of those plants listed as non-complying are receiving as much or more than the prescribed minimum pay.

The various plants in each industry are inspected from time to time, usually once or twice a year, and the lists are prepared from these inspections. Recent surveys of department stores, candy factories and other industries showed almost complete compliance. Wage decrees made by the board in 1922 still apply in practically all industries, very few readjustments having been asked. For women employees in laundries the decreased minimum wage is \$13.50 a week for experienced employees, \$12.50 for apprentices after three months experience, and \$11 for all others.

DIRECTOR OF MUSIC FESTIVAL IS ELECTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 10 (Special)—Arthur H. Turner, director of the Springfield Symphony Orchestra, has been re-elected superintendent of the sixth annual Junior Music Festival to be conducted in conjunction with the Eastern States Exposition next fall. Arthur E. Gibbs, director of the Springfield Music Week, was chosen to the committee. The 1927 festival will take place in the auditorium of the new \$117,000 Junior Achievement Hall. Its result decides the junior music championships of the eastern states.

New College Official



MISS LOIS L. TEAL
Appointed Registrar of Emerson College.

WOMAN IS APPOINTED EMERSON REGISTRAR

Miss Teal to Succeed Prof. Kidder Who Will Teach

Prof. Charles W. Kidder, Registrar of Emerson College since 1906, has resigned the registrarship to devote his full time to teaching at Emerson, and Miss Lois L. Teal of Chicago has been appointed to succeed him. Miss Teal will assume her new duties on April 1.

Miss Teal is an Emerson graduate, class of '16, and also holds the A.B. degree from the University of Illinois. She was formerly connected with the Massachusetts division of Social Work, and with the Babson statistical organization. She is at present on the administrative staff of the University High School, University of Chicago.

PROTECTION ORDER IN ANNUAL SESSION

William H. Bartlett Elected Grand Warden

William H. Bartlett of Somerville was elected grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, New England Order of Protection, when 300 attended the fortieth annual session at Ford Hall and 100 received the lodge degree.

Pynchon Lodge of Springfield, instituted this year, brings the lodges in the State up to 115, with 13,483 members and \$13,549.50 in insurance. John J. Ahern, retiring grand warden, presided.

Other officers elected include: Martin Burke, Springfield, grand vice-warden; Mrs. Judith A. Hinchcliff, Boston, grand secretary; Frank W. Sweet, Winthrop, grand treasurer; Roy M. Pulson, Revere, grand guide; Mrs. Laura Metzgar, Roxbury, grand guardian; Ernest Slater, Salem, grand sentinel; Thomas G. Henderson, Chelsea, grand scribe; Sadie E. Uner, Montello, John A. McDonald, Waltham, grand trustees; Charles A. Murray, Cambridge, chairman of finance committee and Thomas J. Collins, Springfield, chairman of law committee.

The society representatives are: Mrs. Jennie M. Studley, Miss Jane M. P. Henderson, Miss Judith Hinchcliff and Walter X. Haley. Alternates, Daniel M. Murphy, Mrs. Annie L. Robinson, Mrs. Ida M. Whiting and Miss Edythe Ryce. The next session will be held here March 14, 1928.

TWO MORE STEAMERS FOR PORT OF BOSTON

The Atlantic Transport Line's steamer *Manacota* and the Merchant Fleet Corporation's motorship *Sawoka* will be operated through the Port of Boston, it was learned today. The *Manacota* will sail from Boston next Tuesday for Cherbourg and London, and the *Sawoka* will be rounded as on the finest European models. The interior is furnished with Marshall-type springs in the cushions, beamed ceiling for unusual artistry, and adjustable front seat for driving comfort.

The *Sawoka* will be operated by the C. H. Sprague & Son interests of Boston as one of 12 steamers constituting the American Republics Line. The vessel went on sea trials today following the installation of a motor at Newport News and will proceed to Philadelphia to load cargo for Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires. She will sail on March 19 to complete loading at Norfolk, Baltimore and Jacksonville.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION GROUP PLANS MEETING

James T. Gearon, director of the continuation school in Everett, William Moore of the sheet metal department of the Sherwin School, Boston, and Leo S. Burnett, subprincipal and instructor in printing at the Lynn High School, are to be speakers at the luncheon meeting of the Vocational Education Society of Boston, at the Hotel Westminister on Saturday.

The society was formerly the Boston Manual Training Club. Robert E. Baker is president and Emerson Staebner is secretary.

CHICKADEE IS PROPOSED AS OFFICIAL MAINE BIRD

AUGUSTA, Me., March 10 (Special)—The chickadee was nominated as the "official state of Maine bird" today in a resolve presented in the House by Representative Fuller of Southeast Harbor.

SERVICE LOANS FOR BOSTON

Loans on adjusted service certificates of World War Veterans may be granted at the regional office in Boston and after April 1, next, under authority received yesterday by Capt. William J. Blake, regional manager, from Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of the United States Veterans Bureau in Washington.

WOMEN VOTERS VIEW PROBLEMS

Boston Group Hears Needs of Child Welfare and So- cial Legislation

Representatives of various forms of social service work carried on in Boston by philanthropic and public agencies greeted Miss Mollie Ray Carroll, fifth vice-president of the National League of Women Voters, at a luncheon given by the Massachusetts League at the Hotel Bellevue today in introducing Miss Carroll, Mrs. Robert L. DeNormandie, president of the Massachusetts League, stated that the purpose of the luncheon was to make known to the social workers of the city the standards of social welfare toward which the league works and the methods it uses.

Miss Carroll's office carries the portfolio of head of the National League's Department of Public Welfare, now assuming direction of the league's committees on education, child welfare, living costs, women-industry and other activities.

Miss Carroll claimed that Massachusetts law makers had given constructive attention to social legislation and that the co-operation here between the private and public welfare work of the State and the city was a notable example of co-ordination for public welfare ends.

Stressing the need the woman voter has to understand these problems, Miss Carroll said, "The goal of public welfare in government is to secure to every citizen, at every age, the largest possible measure of life, liberty and happiness. Necessary to this end are wise conservation of natural resources, greater economy in the expenditure of public money, and the progressive development of governmental agencies necessary to equalize opportunity for all."

Among those attending the luncheon from other organizations were: Wilman E. Adams of the Y. M. C. A.; Frederick P. Cabot, Justice of the Juvenile Court; Richard K. Conant of the State Department of Public Welfare; Miss Mary E. Driscoll of the Boston Licensing Board; Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder of the Reformatory for Women; Robert Kelso of the Boston Council of Social Agencies; Miss Katherine McMahon of the School for Social Work; Miss Florence F. Macdonald of the Community Health Association; William H. Pear of the Boston Provident Association; Mrs. Milton J. Rosenau of the Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. Anna Sheffield of the Research Bureau of Social Work; Charles L. Slattery, Mrs. E. W. Whiting, wife of the Elizabeth Peabody House; Miss Grace Wills of Lincoln House, and Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe of the Y. W. C. A.

NEW ATTITUDE IN NEW ENGLAND SEEN

Colonel Knox Says Change Has Come in Last Two Years

AUGUSTA, Me., March 10 (AP)—A change in the mental attitude of the average New Englander, leading him to look at the advantages of this section rather than to emphasize its disadvantages has occurred in the last two years, Col. Frank Knox of Manchester, N. H., told Maine members of the State of Maine Association and the Maine Publicity Bureau joined in the meeting.

Colonel Knox is chairman of the council's committee on public relations and community organization. He said that the change in New England attitude of mind that has made possible many of the progressive movements in this section in the past two years. There has never been anything fundamentally wrong with the economic situation in New England.

"But he has realized that he must at least refrain from passing uncomplimentary remarks about his homeland. It is the change in the New England attitude of mind that has made possible many of the progressive movements in this section in the past two years. There has never been anything fundamentally wrong with the economic situation in New England."

"On behalf of the council I speak a sober, business-like inventory of our assets and a steady, determined campaign to utilize and capitalize the assets thus disclosed."

FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO SPEAK TO LEGION

M. Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to the United States, today accepted an invitation to speak at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Annual Legion to be held April 6 at the Hotel Statler. A telegram to this effect was received from A. Platt Anderson (R.), Representative from Maine, by William McDonald, state commander. The message read as follows:

"His Excellency the French Ambassador, M. Claudel, wires from San Francisco his acceptance of the Legion invitation for April 6. This will probably be his only speech in America before leaving for France and every arrangement should be made to give it appropriate importance."

4-H CLUB MEMBERS TO BE DINNER GUESTS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 10 (Special)—Ninety-two boys and girls of Hampden County who have been members of the Hampden County Improvement League's 4-H club continuously for five years or more, will be honored by a banquet given to them by Horace A. Moses, president of the league, on March 18. Dr. E. M. Lewis, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, will be the principal speaker. Prizes will be awarded to those whose work has been marked by special excellence.

FERRY WORK CONTRACTED

Mayor Nichols approved yesterday contracts for the foundation and the installation of an electrically operated ferry bridge and gang plank for the North Ferry to East Boston. The contract for the foundation was awarded to the W. E. Ellis & Son Company for \$26,750, and that for the gang plank and bridge to the J. E. Edwards Company for \$140,500, the lowest bidders.

MOTOR PARKING BILL IS HEARD

Question of Nahant Space Is One of "Filling" Legislators Are Told

Hearing was given this morning by the House Ways and Means Committee on the bill reported by the Metropolitan Affairs Committee for the construction of a motor parking space on the Nahant parkway. Commissioner Keniston explained that the commission now has the land, and the work consists merely of a slight fill.

Hearing also was given on the resolve for a further investigation of the advisability of filling in part of Port Point Channel and South Bay. The resolve adds to the present commission the commissioner of public health. Present members are the public works commissioner, with the chairman of the metropolitan planning division and the Boston planning board. Appropriation of \$25,000 is asked for the study, but it was said \$10,000 would allow of a reasonable study this year.

Representative Logan of Boston spoke, urging an investigation of the advisability of constructing a parkway to connect Stone Brook reservation with the Blue Hills reservation. This would be an important link in the proposed circumferential highway, he said.

Representative Sandberg of Quincy and Representative Babcock of Milton urged an investigation relative to widening Granite Avenue and Willard Street in Milton and Quincy between the East Milton Station and the West Quincy Station. With the opening of the southern artery, they declared, even heavier traffic than now will go through this route. It is desired to widen from 40 to 70 feet. One widening connected with this has been completed and another is already ordered, it was said.

Commissioner Keniston explained his proposal for a new general office and headquarters building for the Metropolitan district commission. He explained that the commission, with the planning division and the new water supply commission, now are paying \$25,000 a year rent for the building. He estimated that a new building at \$400,000, the yearly cost would be \$46,000, he figured, while from available space which could be rented to other state divisions \$42,000 a year could be realized.

Hearing also was given on the petition for an investigation of the need of a shelter at Uphams Corner for car patrons transferring there. Representative Bradbury of Cambridge for the street railways committee, said that thousands of commuters daily and that with open land about it, there is no protection from storms. He, Mr. Bradbury, for the trustees of the elevated, said there are about 6000 transfers at this point daily, but that not a shelter ever had been served by any feasible shelter that could be built. He did believe an investigation would be a good thing.

ITALY'S ACTION STIRS MOSCOW

(Continued from Page 1)

pursuing a policy openly hostile to Great Britain. His Government, he said, continued to maintain diplomatic relations with the Soviet rather than introduce an element of instability into the European situation. He admitted that there had been some mention of the Moscovian treaty at his recent meeting with Benito Mussolini.

Follows Exchange of Notes

The present incident follows closely an exchange of notes between London and Moscow, the British accusing the Soviet of anti-British propaganda and the Soviet charging the British with similar activities against the Moscow Government.

Announcement of the ratification in Rome was accompanied by assurance from the Italian Foreign Office that it was not to be interpreted either as a hostile act against Russia or as a gesture of special assistance for Britain in its present strained relations with Moscow. Italy merely desired, it was added, to live up to an international obligation assumed by previous Italian Governments and to strengthen further the ties of friendship binding Italy and Rumania.

Japan's Ratification Needed

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau LONDON, March 10.—Ratification of the Bessarabian agreement by Japan is still needed to bring the 1920 treaty between the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and Rumania into force.

Income Tax Return FLOOD IS EXPECTED

125,000 Filings Forecast in Boston by Tuesday

From now until next Tuesday at midnight, officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau in Boston are anticipating the filing of from 125,000 to 130,000 income tax returns at their main office in the Park Square Building and at the various branch offices in the State. On the last day of filing, Tuesday—judging from the past—from 50,000 to 60,000 returns will be filed.

To handle this great amount of business with accuracy and dispatch 210 clerks are employed now at the Boston office and in the branch offices.

Thomas W. White, Internal Revenue Collector for this district, announced that income tax returns accompanied by checks for the first quarterly payment of the 1926 income tax will be received if mailed before midnight next Tuesday. The postmark will show the hour of mailing and on returns mailed later than that time, the taxpayer will be liable to fine. The Park Square offices will remain open until 5 o'clock Saturday evening this week.

It is expected at the office that from 225,000 to 240,000 income tax returns will be filed in Massachusetts this year from individuals, corporations, partnerships and fiduciaries. Of these returns about 215,000 will be individual statements and checks.

ANTIQUITIES SOCIETY TO SEEK ENDOWMENTS

Plans to raise \$50,000 to make two buildings owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities fireproof were announced by the Rev. Glenn T. Morse, director

of the society's museum in the Otis House, Cambridge and Lynde Streets, at the seventeenth annual meeting yesterday. Funds to endow branch museums in Danversport, Saugus, Lincoln, R. L. Litchfield, Conn., and Portsmouth, N. H., will also be sought, he said, and referred to a prospective \$200,000 endowment.

The acquisition of 6000 postal cards of New England homes and 2500 stereoscopic views was announced. Officers elected were: Charles K. Bolton, president; Hollis French, vice-president; William C. Endicott, treasurer; Albert Thorndike, recording secretary; William Sumner Appleton, corresponding secretary; Thomas G. Frothingham, librarian; the Rev. Morse, director; Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. Richard Wheatland, Henry Endicott and Edmund G. Sylvester, trustees for three years.

BILL TO DISMISS STUDENTS OPPOSED

BANGOR, Me., March 10 (Special).—Strongly opposing legislative action requiring the public schools to dismiss their pupils a certain number of hours a week for religious instruction, Dr. Payson Smith of Boston, Commissioner of Education for the State of Massachusetts, told the members of Bangor Teachers' Club in the high school assembly hall yesterday that "the responsibility of religious education should be in the home and not in the schools."

"I observe that a hearing is scheduled to be held in Augusta regarding the release of children from the schools for religious instruction. Such a proposal seems to be the worst of three reasons: "First, because the home is weakened by the shifting of one of its most important responsibilities to the school. This instruction should be taken care of by the home and not by the public; second, because the school has a clear-cut job for all children, and should not take a responsibility which would lessen its efficiency; third, because our public schools have long been noted for their lack of sectarian influence of any kind. I do not believe that pupils should be separated into groups to be sent to their various places of worship from the school. The virtue of the public schools is its lack of creed, race and class distinction."

JAIL SENTENCE GIVEN DISORDERLY STRIKER

"No organization has the right to tell him where he shall not work," Judge Michael J. Murray in Municipal Court said today in disposing of the case of Max Welkin, a striking hatmaker, whom he sentenced to

BOSTON'S NEW STATLER OPENS FORMALLY AT DINNER TONIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

"We decided to build; we built; here it is." Thus did he refer to an institution representing millions of dollars.

Rooms at Popular Prices

It is Mr. Statler's theory that in order to sell the public rooms at a reasonable price—and the new hotel contains 233 rooms, priced at \$3.50 each, and a similar number at \$4—the original building cost per room must remain low. But not at the price of inherent beauty, convenience and efficiency.

Thus the hotel has been fitted generously, even opulently, with fine feeling for a surrounding of grace; it is even sumptuous, but never loud, never gaudy. Subdued color is conservatively handled. Gold leaf appears in decoration, but only in proximity to an affecting Empire green tinting and the tempering, molten colors of antique tapestry and suave damask.

The lobby and mezzanine are pleasant and comfortable by adaptation of the Spanish mode. Polychrome and a coffered gold ceiling circumvent monotony. Columnar screens break line severity. Painted Talavera tiles make stair rises. Columns of volcanic Travertine stone pillar the lobby. American walnut wainscot filters lobby-floor light. And the Rorimer-Brooks studios of Cleveland, O., have shaped a lovely treasury of fixture and fabric to touch applied modern taste in a never nation with continental smoothness.

Spanish and Georgian Influence

The Spanish influence is momentarily repeated in the mezzanine but a paneled door can open into a library brought in Georgian excellence from some corner of rural England. A librarian will have fetched to a guest books chosen from among 3000 titles. There will be some authoritative work on any reasonable research subject and an excellent leavening of history, biography, fiction and the comedies of the arts.

Upon this floor, over the threshold from suggested Spain are private dining rooms, a carefully devised series, where glow a pageantry of figures characteristic of the period while the French were making hand-blocked papers whimsically influenced with the fuchsia, lemon, jade, primrose and scarlet shadows of silk and porcelain. And always across the walls there marches that genial procession of children playing games, musicians serenading Chinese ladies with jade lutes, two poets wandering in the western hills which are a background of muted apple green.

Fit for Dance or Convention



THE ASSEMBLY ROOM OF THE STATLER
Approached by an Entrance of Its Own at the Foot of the Sweeping Staircase.

The service afforded by 1300 workers in the hotel is a mosaic of the little well as the larger things. Mr. Statler was to learn that nearly everyone would rather a keyhole was above rather than below the doorknob.

The tipping system has been modified with respect to bellboy service—and not to bellboy disadvantage—by the "servidor," which can be soundlessly unlocked from without as things which the guest may accept at his leisure are placed therein.

No Scratch of Maid's Key

A plunger in the door, rigid if the room is occupied, freed if the room is at the service of the chambermaid, eliminates the old, eerie sound of a key scratching hopefully in the lock. Maids need not carry heavy stores of linen about but convey them on silent and not unsightly trucks.

Completeness is important in each Statler guest room. More than 1000 of the rooms have both tubs and showers. A full length mirror on the outside of the bathroom door is a survival of Mr. Statler's provision for days of full-length skirts. A reading lamp, spaces under the doors for unobtrusive admission of even stout Sunday papers, wood transoms to turn back hallway reflections, suitcases, easy chairs, fully provisioned desks, even a "housewife" with pins and needles, thread and buttons are no longer novelties in Statler hotels.

The magazine "Roundabout," edited and printed by the Statler organization, is a new venture this year. A quick survey of the passing scene, ably illustrated, often droll, always timely.

Radio at Bedside

The radio set is compactly concealed in a bedside-table drawer. Two switches and a loudspeaker attachment connect with a fourth floor radio control room and a two-channel system provides constant choice of two program at least. On the roof, beside the printing shop where menus and house literature are printed is the new radio-casting station WBZA, tied up, as well, to WBZ, Springfield.

only cold but kept fresh by constant circulation.

Electricity provides a phenomenon of versatility. On the closed-in roof, where the Boardman control boards governing the elevator service are, it snaps and sparkles, blue, green and mauve as the invisibly-seamed elevators move. In the basement it freezes ice cream—moreover it "ages" ice cream for an exquisite flavor—and whips cream; it gives ironed clothes, somehow, an odor of sunlight.

It chills and shaves ice, it cools refrigerators, it makes light the delicate work of the hand laundress, the valet and that traditionally dull task, the cleaning of table silver. It does not bake bread, because John Kegelman, head baker, will say that bread and rolls should be baked by hand. But it bakes pastries and aids Arthur Kuck, the chef of the pastry department, to do mysteriously, for

Salesmen Well Cured For

On the fourth floor are combined sample and bedrooms for commercial travelers. Here is no pattern of scripping. Extra wide windows, walls wainscoted in wood to table height, with sections which can be lifted for display tables enhance their versatility. No beds are visible. In-a-fold service provides a bed which folds upright against a swiveled door, turning it into an alcove out of sight. The only other guest space on this floor are clubrooms.

The Boston Rotary Club has permanent quarters here. Others are devoted to the convenience of visitors who cannot be assigned rooms upon arrival but who wish facilities for changing while waiting. The remainder of the fourth floor accommodates linen rooms, officers' headquarters and the house telephone exchange.

The entire third floor is devoted to employees' living and dining quarters.

The rooms are equipped with the essential characteristics of a guest room. Employees' sitting rooms, a radio loudspeaker, dining room, kitchen and cafeteria, the officers' dining room and employees' laundry are all on this floor. Everything is in the lovely, well-lit Empire green, pleasantly surrounded employees give good service.

Two Acres of Glass, 7000 Doors

A fair-sized farm could be covered by Statler carpets, a 10-acre farm, for instance. Nor have the virtues of variety been forgotten. Thus in a suite overlooking the Public Garden a plum-colored carpet restrains the

HISTORY OF OIL SHOWN IN FILMS

New England Association Sees and Hears of the State of Industry

Three addresses marked today's session of the third annual convention of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England at the American House.

Frank W. Lovjoy of the Vacuum Oil Company, New York, gave a merchandising talk entitled "Crystal Gazer"; Robert F. Lybeck of the Beacon Oil Company spoke on "Crane's Dilution and Contamination"; and E. M. Walters, inspection

sought the opinion of the 20,000 in the subscription audience of the Theater Guild, and found they were almost unanimously opposed to censorship. She characterized the present bill as impractical because of its refusal to allow changes in manuscript after approval without cause for revocation of the license.

The chief speakers for the measure were the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton, pastor of Cavalry Baptist Church, New York; the Rev. S. Edwards Young, formerly chaplain of the Actors' Church Alliance; John S. Sumner, manager; Michael J. LaVelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York; the Rev. James C. Corbett, Canon William Sheafe Chase, the Rev. James Petersen, Mrs. Alexander McKean of Albany, and Hans B. Fleece of the New York Civic League.

Dr. Straton declared the stage was on dangerous ground because it had to leave to criminal hands the adjudication of what is dramatic art. He said that the many letters he had received from "real artists of the theater," he was convinced that they deplored modern conditions on the stage more, perhaps, than anyone else.

Mr. Sumner, who represented the Society for the Suppression of Vice, said that the play jury system had been a failure and that censorship was the only thing left to insure protection to the police.

The House yesterday rejected a bill to exempt from taxation additional land acquired by Wellesley College in the town of Wellesley. Substitution of the bill for an adverse report from the Committee on Taxation was asked by Martha N. Brooks, Representative of Gloucester, a graduate of Wellesley, but was defeated 75 to 56. A bill to authorize the Rockland Trust Company to establish a branch bank in Hull was passed to be engrossed. On a bill to increase the salary of the chief deputy sheriff of Middlesex County, an adverse report was accepted after some debate.

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WOMAN'S SKILL WINS \$100 AWARD

General Electric Company Designates 27 Employees for Annual Honors

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 10 (Special).—The name of one woman is on the list of Charles A. Coffin awards by the General Electric Company this year. She is Miss Florence Kuhn, a machine operator at the Decatur (Ill.) works of the company.

She is the second woman so honored in the history of the Coffin Foundation, which was established by the company in 1922 in memory of its first president. Besides the certificate of the award, each employee receiving the award gets four shares of General Electric Company common stock. There were 27 names on the award list this year.

Miss Kuhn has been in the employ of the company less than two years and this is her first factory experience. She was assigned to the operation of assembling brushes and springs in small motors, and on this work was exceptionally quick.

Sometime later she was called upon to substitute for another girl. The work was different from what she had been doing and she could not keep up the pace set by the other girls. Instead of becoming discouraged and asking that she be transferred back to her former position, she studied the process and developed a method of doing the work faster and better. At that time she filed her suggestion with the suggestion committee, which was adopted and she received an award of \$100.

The shop workers, besides Miss Kuhn, who received the award, follow:

Henry E. Paul, Cleveland; Bernard C. Metker, Fort Wayne; Theodore A. Rich, West Lynn; Charles E. Soderholm, Schenectady; Russell Steele, Fort Wayne; Louis Turner and Frank B. Van Sickle, Bridgeville; and Robert Whitehurst, West Lynn.

Foremen who received the award were Howard E. Butler, West Lynn, and Charles E. Jones, Schenectady.

Engineers: Paul O. Cartun, Cleveland; Isaac F. Kinnard, West Lynn;

Thomas C. Lennox, Pittsfield; Guy S. Parvis, Chicago; George R. Shaw, Bernard P. Tellkamp and Irving H. Van Horn, Cleveland; and Robert W. Wiseman, Schenectady.

Commercial employees: Fred A. Butterick, New York; Julian B. Coghill, Charleston, W. Va.; Wildie F. Elyne, Portland; John W. Savage, Bridgeport, and Irwin A. Uhr, San Antonio.

Members of the administrative department: Thomas J. Dillon, Andrew Vogel and Fred P. Wilson Jr., all of Schenectady.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



The Boss had to go to the post office this afternoon and I thought it would be a good time to coax him into a race.



So we galloped along and made occasional side trips to allow him to catch up with us.



It was the Boss—someone was giving him a ride to the post office and I wish you could have seen the race we had on our hands then!

Sunset Stories

The First Bird of Spring

GRACE and George were all ready and waiting for spring. They had moved from the city to the country with their father and mother in the fall so that they might

be on hand as soon as ever spring came, and all winter long they had waited for it. They enjoyed the winter, of course. There were plenty of good times playing and sliding in the snow that stayed so clean and white all winter. And they loved to watch the few birds that didn't fly south in the fall, but stayed around in the cold weather. They coaxed them near the house with food and water, and learned to know the beautiful big bluejay with his loud voice, and little Tommy Titmouse, who slept so cozily one stormy night in the shelter of the feeding house.

But the winter was long and hard in the northern hills where they lived and there were few signs of spring very soon, even though March had almost come.

Almost every day in the paper that Father brought out from the city with him something was said about spring's coming and birds flying back from the South. Somebody, somewhere, it seems, had seen four robins at once in his back yard. Somebody else had seen a bluebird, just arrived from warmer climes, and numbers of people had found snowdrops.

These things were all very pleasant to read about, and every day Grace and George looked for signs of spring round their own home, but the blanket of snow was still very thick and northwesterly blow cold. Then one morning just as they thought the drifts were getting smaller and the air more mild, there came the big, worst snowstorm of the season! How discouraging! When Father came home from the city at night he looked like a genuine snowman.

"Well," he said as he stamped his feet and shook his great coat, "I heard the first bird of spring today."

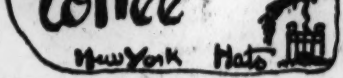
"Where?" "What?" asked the children in one breath.

"In a subway car," answered Father, "but I won't tell you what till tomorrow."

The first bird of spring in a subway car! Grace and George couldn't make it all out. Father wouldn't tell and Mother only smiled knowingly, so there was nothing to do but wait and guess.

"Here it is," exclaimed Father, as he came in next night with a box in his hand, "the very first bird of spring!"

"Cheep! Cheep!" came faintly from the box.



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the box, and as Mother lifted the lid carefully, there, all cuddled together, were 25 downy little chicks, just one day out of the shell!

There was a place ready for them in the light warm basement, and Grace and George spent so much time down there watching their cunning ways and listening to their sweet voices that—would you believe it?—somebody else saw the first bluebird and found the first violet! But the children were not disappointed, for the yellow chicks had brought



There, All Cuddled Together, Were 25 Downy Yellow Chicks, Just One Day Out of the Shell.

them the happy springtime in the midst of a snowstorm.

How did those little "first birds of spring" happen to be in a city? On busy Market Street there is a store called a hatchery. Here eggs are brought in from a big poultry farm in the country and hatched in an incubator, and the downy chicks may be bought by anyone who wants them and knows how to care for them. Grace and George are learning.

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PUBLICITY CURB ON CRIME URGED

Editor Says Best Method Is
Arousing Voters to Back
Law Enforcement

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 10.—The newspaper can be helpful in preventing crime by setting forth issues in local campaigns "and so trying to induce voters to go to the polls in exceptionally large numbers and otherwise interest themselves effectively in obtaining good government," said Charles H. Dennis, editor of the Chicago Daily News, in addressing a conference here on prevention of crime. The meetings were held at suggestion of the Chicago Federation of Retirees.

"The best way to prevent crime is to arouse every honest voter in Chicago to the imperative duty of registering and voting into office honest and reliable public officials to enforce such laws as are now on the statute books," he continued.

Mr. Dennis also said that the newspaper "that chooses to sacrifice principle for circulation, to offend the intelligent and discriminating elements of the population while providing dubious sensations for the elements that are none too intelligent and none too discriminating, may attract readers by sensational exploitation of crime and related evils."

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Furniture Buying
Jury on section with a number of pictures of Living Room, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture assures you of QUALITY at exceptionally low prices. Unfinished or finished to match your color scheme. Let us help solve your furniture problems.

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mainly adventitious and transitory; so much so, indeed, that as time passes, there is a strong tendency on the part of any newspaper that has gone in for that sort of thing to scour out its filth, as does a polluted stream, and so presently it runs fairly pure. Sensationalism is essentially an ephemeral device. "It is unquestionably the duty of a newspaper at every suitable time to stress the fact that the professional criminal is as a rule, a cowardly parasite, if not actually a half-wit, a drunkard or a dope addict. The criminal who is not a professional ordinarily is a weakling who has surrendered to some unworthy obsession."

ALBERTA WOMAN IS SHERIFF
PEACE RIVER, Alta. (Special Correspondence).—A recent issue of the Alberta Gazette announces the appointment of Mrs. Florence M. Carlyle as assistant sheriff, clerk of the District Court, clerk of the Supreme Court and registration clerk for the judicial district of Peace River, with office at Peace River. It is believed that this is the first time in Canada that a woman has held the office of sheriff.

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DIAZ PROPOSAL LACKS SUPPORT

State Department Official
Says Nicaraguan Protec-
torate Is Unlikely

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 9.—The United States has no intention of establishing a protectorate in Nicaragua, and the proposal of President Diaz that that be done under a treaty between the two countries was embarrassing to the State Department, it is learned here.

The treaty with Haiti has not proved such a shining success that the United States would care to repeat in another country what it has done there. This Administration regards with disfavor the making of any such treaty. What it desires to do in Nicaragua is to protect American canal rights.

In the recent hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee just made public, testimony was given by Stokely W. Morgan, chief of the Latin-American division who presented the State Department's attitude toward Nicaragua. He definitely stated that the Secretary of State had no intention of going ahead with such a treaty but admitted that President Diaz had handed Charles C. Eberhardt, American Minister at Nicaragua, a note proposing a general treaty by which the United States would guarantee the independence of Nicaragua—a treaty similar to the one made with Haiti in 1915.

The State Department informed President Diaz that no answer would be given to his note until it had been received by mail.

The witness stated that Rear Admiral Latimer had lost in crossing a river a quantity of arms belonging to the Liberals, a charge that has been made by Dr. Vaca and other Liberals but previously was unknown to the State Department, according to statements made by officials.

The sending of a British cruiser to Nicaragua waters came as a surprise to the State Department, Mr. Morgan testified. It could see no reason for such a move.

General Moncada, military leader of the Sacaca Liberal forces, has stated that he is prepared to accept any American Administration in Nicaragua for the first 18 months in preparation for guaranteed fair elections in 1928, but that he will not consider any proposal which would retain Adolfo Diaz in the presidency, the State Department is informed.

The Liberal military leader regards his position as "so strong" that he expects to launch an offensive at once, and he has intimated that he would attack the Government. This information was conveyed to the American Minister by members of the Liberal peace delegation upon its return to Managua from the neighborhood of Matagalpa, where a conference was held between the members of the mission and General Moncada and General Sandoval, second in command of the Liberal forces.

Mr. Eberhardt reported to the State Department that he had spoken to all members of the returning mission and that they had reported "nothing definite nor constructive."

Dr. Vaca, the Liberal representative here asserted that the sending of marines to Matagalpa was a move to release Conservative troops to be sent against General Moncada.

"Matagalpa," he said, "is the latest neutral zone, situated 70 miles north of railroad lines in the mountains. It has no bearing on the purpose to keep open communication between the American legation in Nicaragua and the base at Corinto, the explanation given for the most recent landing of marines."

ART

Hartford Art Notes

HARTFORD, Conn. (Special Correspondence)—Paul Saling, a local artist, is holding his first one-man exhibition of paintings at the Wadsworth Atheneum Annex from March 1 to 13, showing 36 canvases, and a variety of subjects. He has spent several years in the Lyme (Conn.) colony of artists, and it is in the landscapes that he has painted in this section, that he gives fullest expression to his talent. Having drawn upon the beauties of old New England landscapes as an inspiration for his brush he catches the topography and coloring with an ease that comes from familiarity and affection.

All his subjects show a fine sense of draftsmanship. He paints directly, his pictures are skillfully designed, the scenes are enveloped in atmosphere, and he is keen on the niceties of composition, a pure colorist. These pictures vary in mood, locality and season. One may scent the delicate fragrance of spring, there is the brilliance of autumn when the season is at its richest heights with luxuriant reds and orange, or one may feel the cold rigor of the snow-clad city; their charm lies in their tenuous lines and grace of composition, and give substantial proof of Mr. Saling's art, which shows a definite achievement as well as bright promise.

"Hamburg Cove" is a strong ex-

The dressing for
FISH
should be 3 parts hot melted
butter and one part
LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE

Free Training
For Sea Life



Massachusetts Nautical School
U. S. S. "NANTUCKET"

Furnishes free instruction and practical training for young men, 17 to 20 years of age, who desire to become deck and engineering officers in the AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE. Entrance examinations in Boston and Springfield, Mass., 20 April. MASSACHUSETTS NAUTICAL SCHOOL, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.

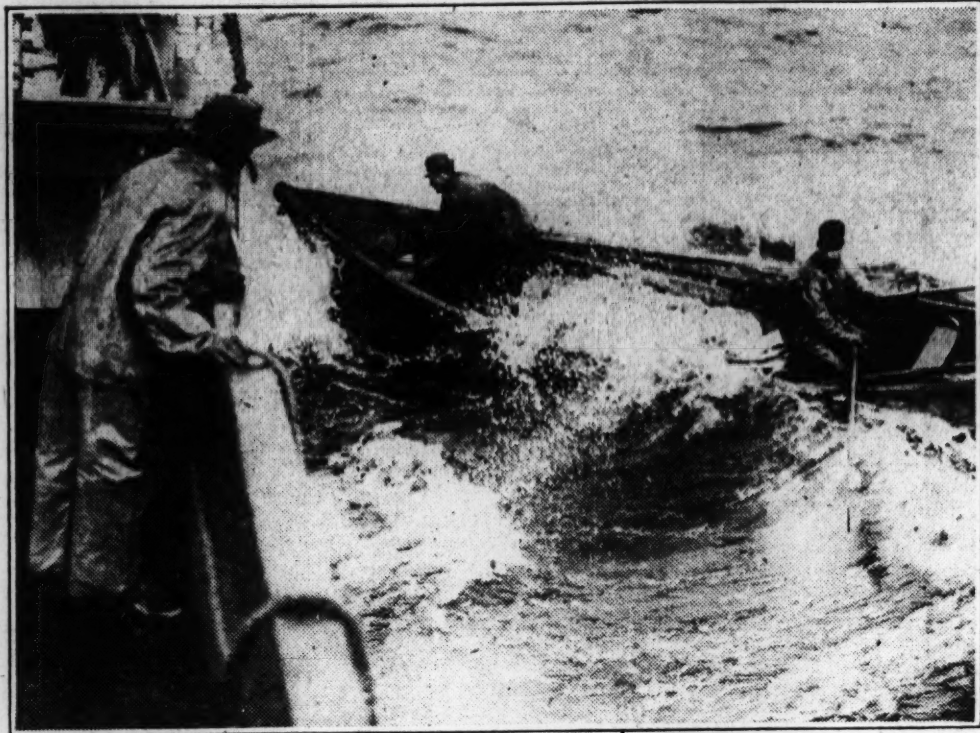
Pacific Halibut Fleet Back With First Catch of Season

Seattle Greets First Arrivals Loaded With Cod as Well
as the "Big Flat Fish"—High Prices Are
Reward for Catching Early Market

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—Fishing boats from the halibut fleet of 270 vessels that recently sailed to the Alaska halibut and salmon banks to be there at the opening of the halibut season are returning with their catches. The first schooner to arrive at

annual exodus begins, the fishing vessels speeding over the rough seas to obtain advantageous positions upon the halibut banks. The older sailing vessels are being rapidly replaced by modern types with high-power heavy-oil engines, capable of making distant trips. Some of the

Where Good Oarsmanship Means a Dry Skin



BACK TO THE SCHOONER FROM THE TRAWL LINE
Dories Set and Haul Trawls in the North Pacific as Well as in the Atlantic, and on the Return to the Ship, Approaching It From the Lee Side in a Heavy Sea, Means Careful Handling to Prevent a Smashed Boat and a Mouthful of Salt Water.

trasting light and shade, and painted in a most fluent manner. "The Close of the Day" attracts by its mosaic pattern, simple sky line, and its tonality. The spontaneity of his snow scenes speaks effectively.

Mr. Saling has been represented in the Lyme art exhibitions for several years, also in the National Academy of Design, New York City, the Pennsylvania Academy and Chicago exhibitions. He is a member of the Salamagundi Club of New York.

SEEK COMMISSION CHANGE

The Committee on Military Affairs has reported a bill for the appointment of a new commission to protect and preserve the site in St. Michel, France, for the memorial to men and women of Massachusetts who served overseas during the World War. The bill appropriates \$5000 for the clearing of the site and provides that the commission shall report its recommendations as to the type of memorial.

Seattle this year was the Louise, bringing 1700 pounds of halibut, 7000 pounds of ling cod and 4000 pounds of red cod. The halibut sold on the halibut exchange at 32½ cents per pound. A group of three more vessels, the La Paloma, the Veler, and the Myrtle have just reached Seattle from the fishing banks with 6400 pounds of halibut and 10,000 pounds of mixed cod.

The experiences of the halibut fishermen and the accomplishments of their vessels make one of the most picturesque and fascinating stories ever told of the north Pacific Ocean. Trip after trip is made throughout the season in various types of boats, and cargo after cargo is brought into the halibut ports of the Pacific northwest.

Prince Rupert, B. C., Juneau and Petersburg, Alaska, and Seattle, are the important harbors from which the boats operate.

In the early days of February the

Headquarters of the Puget Sound

halibut fleet is known as the Fishing Vessel Owners Marine Ways of Salmon Bay in Seattle. Its equipment includes two modern marine ways of 200 and 300 tons capacity, boat-building shop, machine shop and storeroom.

EXTENDING AID TO PLAYGROUNDS

Harmon Foundation Offers
to Furnish Fields in 23
More Communities

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—As a part of its program to encourage outdoor recreation and to increase the number of play centers in American communities, the Harmon Foundation, with headquarters at 315 Fourth Avenue, is offering to provide playfields in 23 growing communities throughout the United States during 1927. The division of playgrounds of the foundation has already given 27 playfields to communities in 30 states and proposes to extend the work to other localities where play is needed.

Evidence of local interest in recreation and assurance of co-operation from the community receiving the award will be among the most important points considered in acting upon applications, an announcement by the foundation said. Other factors which will enter into the decisions will be the population growth in the locality, necessity of saving play space, suitability of the site proposed for recreation purposes and its value in relation to local property values.

The foundation will donate a maximum of \$2000 for each playfield on condition that the community in which it is located shall expend not less than \$300 during the year 1928 and the sum of \$200 in each of the four following years, to put the playfield in proper condition, equip and maintain it, and to furnish proper direction for it.

Applications will be considered in order of receipt and selection will be made upon individual merit, as the offer is not competitive in character, the announcement said. Not more than one contribution will be made to any community, and should the need for playgrounds prove to be considerable, the foundation reserves the right to extend the time and the amount of the offer. If, on the other hand, sufficient attractive applications are not presented, the amount to be expended may be reduced.

The division of playgrounds of the foundation was organized in 1922.

JOHN PAUL JONES PARK BILL IS FILED

AUGUSTA, Me., March 10 (Special).—To commemorate the place from which the first ship constructed for the American navy was launched a bill was introduced in the Maine Senate today calling for official naming of the Kittery state park as the "John Paul Jones Memorial Park." The plan is to perpetuate in Maine history the fact that the noted commander launched the "Ranger" at Badger's Island, directly opposite the state park, after spending much time at the island supervising construction of the ship. Various historical organizations have recommended this plan.

JOINT TRAFFIC PLAN ORDERED

Commission Grants Control
of New Jersey Access to
Harbor Route

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Joint rates on traffic moving via New York harbor to New England must be accorded to shipments from the Central Railroad of New Jersey on the same basis that they are given to traffic originating on the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commission has held.

No orders were issued but the commission in holding that the Jersey Central was entitled to access to the New York route, advised the railroads concerned to lay out a plan for handling the traffic and remedying the rate application in such a way as to prevent overcongestion in the harbor.

Refusal of the New Haven Railroad to give the New Jersey line the privilege of using the New York harbor route on traffic to and from New England was based largely upon the congestion in New York Harbor, the Commission pointed out, and was in part justifiable.

The Central of New Jersey sought the right to use the New York harbor route, even though the transfer of freight there required water conveyance for a large part of the traffic. The New Haven, however, insisted that the route into New England via New York, an entirely land affair, was sufficient for Central of New Jersey freight originating in or destined to the West.

The New Jersey Railroad contended that the New Haven by allowing the Pennsylvania System and the Lehigh and New England to route traffic via New York, while persisting in a refusal to allow the Central of New Jersey to do so, was maintaining a discrimination in interstate commerce.

It was decided by the commission that technically the allegations of discrimination were not well founded but that there was undue prejudice under the law against the Central of New Jersey. The interests of shippers, the commission said, was small and the difficulty was declared to be largely an inter-railroad matter.

The majority of the commission held that the joint routes through New York Harbor should be made at least partially available to the Central of New Jersey. The railroad traffic officials were instructed to lay out a zone basis by which traffic originating on the Jersey Central and its western connections might be routed directly through New York Harbor.

Conditions and limits of such a system, it was added, would be so complex that the Commission refrained from laying down an order on that point, but advised the railroads to prepare plans for making it effective and promised, if further controversy arose, to give them an opportunity at a series of hearings for

determining exactly what traffic might be given access to the New York harbor route.

GRAND LODGE NAMES RELIEF BOARD STAFF

Following adoption of amendments to the Grand Constitution, regarding the Board of Masonic Relief, the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, at its quarterly meeting in the Masonic Temple, Boston, elected the following active members of that board:

For balance of term, ending in December, next: William M. Belcher of Worcester, Edward M. Woodward of Cambridge.

For two years, ending December, 1928: Dudley H. Ferrell of Lynn, Arthur G. Pollard of Lowell, Herbert F. French of Randolph and D. Edward Miller, Springfield.

For three years, ending December, 1929: Dana J. Flanders of Malden, Arthur D. Prince of Lowell, Homer S. Joslin of Oxford and Horace A. Carter of Needham.

CONGRESS OF FATHERS IS PLANNED IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—In an effort to bring about a closer relationship between father and son through the medium of the school, the First Congress of Fathers will be held in the national capital of Mexico during the early part of May, according to an announcement of the department of university extension of the Mexican National University.

The program of the Congress, now in the process of formation, will include discussions as to greater comfort in Mexico's schools, the "betterment and dignification" of teachers, and similar subjects. Preceding the Congress of Fathers, prominent educators of Mexico will hold a series of conferences.

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RADIO DIVISION HEAD APPOINTED

W. D. Terrell Becomes Chief
of New Unit of Commerce
Department

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 9.—The radio division has been organized as a separate unit of the Department of Commerce. William D. Terrell, who has been chief radio supervisor in the bureau of navigation, of which the radio division has up to the present time been a part, has been designated chief of the radio division by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

The radio division has developed so greatly within the last few years that it will now probably occupy all of the space hitherto used by the bureau of navigation. The failure of the second deficiency bill to pass left the new radio commission without funds and the Department of Commerce has come to the rescue by providing quarters and furnishing clerical help until funds can be arranged for.

Mr. Terrell has been connected with the radio service of the Department of Commerce for 16 years. He is a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers and was a delegate to the London Radio Convention of 1912 and technical adviser at the Paris International Telegraphic Convention of 1925.

GOODWILL AIRPLANES ARRIVE AT SANTOS

SANTOS, Brazil, March 10 (AP)—The United States army Pan-American goodwill squadron arrived here yesterday from Florianopolis where they had stopped at noon after flying from Rio Grande do Sul.

Santos is only a short distance from Sao Paulo which is inland. Their next scheduled stop is Rio Janeiro, which will mark the end of the third division of the 20,000-mile flight.

The New Miniature Lamp

for Reading, Radio,
Sewing, etc.

Only 6" in height when
set at the usual adjust-
ment. Will stand on a
window sill.

Weighted base prevents tipping.
Equipped with extra long silk cord.
Takes a candelabra lamp.

If dealer cannot supply, send \$1.25
(check or money order) for all-
brass, nickel, and bronze or gold
and crystallized black finish.
Lamps the extra. All charges paid.

Vimco Mfg. Company, Inc.
721-D Elliott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

BEND-O-LITE LIGHT

Where You Want It

THIS handsome little lamp throws a
light of surprising intensity, ample
for reading. Flexible neck and adjust-
able shade.

Widely used as a desk lamp, radio
lamp, sewing machine lamp, telephone
lamp, etc.

Weighted base prevents tipping.
Equipped with extra long silk cord.
Takes a candelabra lamp.

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Vimco Mfg. Company, Inc.
721-D Elliott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Great Americans Lived in Country Homes!

GEORGE WASHINGTON chose to build his permanent home on the high point of his far-flung acres above the broad Potomac. Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. Theodore Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill. This page could be filled with examples of great minds turning to the quiet and beauty of rural life for succor from strenuous days.

Today in all America, is there a more ideal setting for a country home than Rancho Santa Fe, California? Here a subsidiary of the Santa Fe Railway is creating a community of income-producing orchard estates with vital factor of joyous living so generously provided as to make the project almost Utopian.

With a mellow climate and fertile rolling mesas between mountains and sea to work with, Nature has fashioned an Eden.

With capital and organization to work with, Men with Vision have guided the miracle of nature toward the ultimate in loveliness.

The region being fairly steeped in Spanish tradition, only Spanish homes are allowed to

be built anywhere in the 9,000-acre project. A qualified staff has assembled bits of architectural detail from the Latin countries of the world. Rigid control of architecture is therefore matched by inspiring assistance in planning.

Uses of land and type of orchard planting are likewise restricted. And here again a competent organization guides and assists in horticultural development so that success is certain.

Each purchaser must pledge himself immediately to build, or plant citrus or subtropical fruits, for the first purpose of the development is to create tonnage for the Santa Fe Railway. Thus, all estates increase in value together. No owner is allowed to speculate on another's investment.

Over \$4,000,000 has already been spent in developing Rancho Santa Fe and \$10,000,000 will have been expended within a few years.

Profit from land sales being no object, prices are low. If glorified rural life appeals to you and if you are qualified to carry out a definite development program on the estate you select, you are cordially urged to send the coupon for full information.



Rancho Santa Fe
San Diego County, California
Address: L. G. Sennard, Manager

Easy to visit by Santa Fe Trains or by
Motor to Del Mar, on Scenic Coast High-
way. Thence only six miles to
Rancho Santa Fe.

Some choice
acres hitherto
reserved for
special develop-
ment is now
available.

Please Send Story of Rancho Santa Fe
by John Steven McGroarty

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____
Occupation _____
5% discount for cash with order

"Comment ça va?"
she said, with a laugh



—and I astounded her with my reply

PEGGY took great delight in jolly-
ing me. One day, when I was call-
ing on her, she greeted me in French.
"Comment ça va?" she said.

"Now, Peg," I warned, with a grin,
"no French. You know I can't under-
stand it."

Peggy chuckled. "Oh, yes, I keep
forgetting," she apologized.
It was a habit with Peggy to break
frequently into French. Sometimes I
half suspected she did this intention-
ally, because she knew it embarrassed
me.

"You know, Bob," remarked Peggy,
after we had chatted awhile, "it's a
pity you didn't take French at school."
I nodded, feeling rather small. "Yes,
I wish I had taken French, Peg. I
didn't realize when I was in school
the value of learning a foreign lan-
guage. I didn't realize how much it
would help me—in business and in
social life. I certainly feel like an
outsider nowadays among some of the
my friends who do speak French."

It was a pause. "I suppose it's
too late to learn now," I added, look-
ing at her questioningly.

Peggy shrugged her shoulders.
"Yes, I suppose so," she agreed.
We chatted a while longer. Finally
I rose to go.

"Good-bye," I said, as I was leaving.
"Au revoir," replied Peggy with a
faint smile.

A Big Surprise
Several months passed before I saw
Peggy again. Once more she greeted
me with her usual, "Comment ça va?"
She was not prepared for my reply.

I laughed. "Remember the last time
I was here, Peg? . . . Well, after I
left I began thinking, 'It's a pity
I began learning French. It was
real fun learning. Everything was so
clear—simple—easy. Honestly, Peg,
the Hugo 'At-Sight' French Course is
a wonderful accomplishment in lan-
guage instruction!'"

"The shill here is typical. You, too, can
now learn French at home—quickly,
easily, pleasantly—just as thousands
of others are doing by the celebrated
Hugo 'At-Sight' Method. Twenty-
four fascinating lessons, carefully
planned. The most ingenious method
of learning French ever discovered.
Whole generations of language-teach-
ing experience in all the leading Euro-
pean cities are behind this French
course."

"But one day I heard a fellow at
the office talking about a marvelous
new way to learn French! I asked
him about it."

"He told me that it was a course
by mail—a course of lessons that you
studied at home."

"I was disappointed. I laughed at
the idea of learning a language by
mail. 'Impossible!' I exclaimed."

"But he protested that it was not at
all impossible. He told me how his
sister had taken the course—how she
had actually learned to speak French
in a short time."

"How I Learned French
Without a Teacher"

"Well, I sent for the course. . . .
Have you ever heard of the Hugo
Language Institute, Peg?"

Peggy nodded. "It's located in
London, isn't it?"

"Yes," I replied, "it's one of the
oldest, most conservative language in-
stitutes in the world. They recently
made a remarkable achievement in
the teaching of languages. They put
their expert knowledge of language
instruction—the years of experience
in teaching French—the secrets of
their quick, accurate method—into a
set of printed lessons—lessons which
anyone can study at home."

"The course is really wonderful,
Peg. . . . It's called the 'At-Sight'
method. It's utterly different from the
old-fashioned methods. Just think—
only a short time ago I didn't know a
word of French. Now I can speak
French—read French books and maga-
zines—understand spoken French and
use French phrases in conversation!"

"I laughed. 'Remember the last time
I was here, Peg? . . . Well, after I
left I began thinking, 'It's a pity
I began learning French. It was
real fun learning. Everything was so
clear—simple—easy. Honestly, Peg,
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new way to learn French! I asked
him about it."

"He told me that it was a course
by mail—a course of lessons that you
studied at home."

"I was disappointed. I laughed at
the idea of learning a language by
mail. 'Impossible!' I exclaimed."

"But he protested that it was not at
all impossible. He told me how his
sister had taken the course—how she
had actually learned to speak French
in a short time."

"How I Learned French
Without a Teacher"

"Well, I sent for the course. . . .
Have you ever heard of the Hugo
Language Institute, Peg?"

Peggy nodded. "It's located in
London, isn't it?"

"Yes," I replied, "it's one of the
oldest, most conservative language in-
stitutes in the world. They recently
made a remarkable achievement in
the teaching of languages. They put
their expert knowledge of language
instruction—the years of experience
in teaching French—the secrets of
their quick, accurate method—into a
set of printed lessons—lessons which
anyone can study at home."

RADIO

Infradyne Amplification May Be Added to B-D Set

Fixed Frequency Amplifier Uses Short Waves, Aiding Sensitivity

Shortly after the introduction of the Infradyne receiver by Radio, our Pacific coast contemporary, the interest it aroused caused us to get in touch with Mr. Sargent, who, with Mr. Raymond, designed this novel amplifier, and have him prepare two articles for our readers on the same. Since we did not wish to have this experiment cost too much, and realizing that many of our readers use a Brown-Draught set—that is, those interested in home-built receivers—we suggested that the infradyne idea be applied to this other popular set. This is the first of the two articles on this interesting combination.

By E. M. SARGENT

When the Infradyne circuit first appeared a few months ago, it was presented as a 10-tube circuit employing two stages of tuned radio-frequency amplification on the received wavelength, a detector or mixer tube, three stages of amplification on the Infradyne wavelength, another detector and two audio stages. Although the entire circuit was described as a unit, it was very apparent that from another point of view the circuit was nothing more than the conventional five-tube radio-frequency receiver, split open in the middle with some more amplification inserted between the detector and the audio.

Looking at it in that way, one wonders if it is necessary to build an entire Infradyne circuit, or if any five-tube set could not be used as a base and the additional parts added, and if it will work with a five-tube set, why not a four-tube like the Brown-Draught or Hammerlund-Roberts? The writer has had so many inquiries about this, and particularly about the Brown-Draught-Infradyne combination that a special model has been prepared and carefully tested so that this article might be written about it. Instead of it being presented in the form of an adapter, however, the standard 7x25-inch panel has been used and the Brown-Draught parts rearranged on it and on the baseboard so as to give the most efficient layout for the Infradyne combination. This makes the finished set much more compact than it otherwise would be.

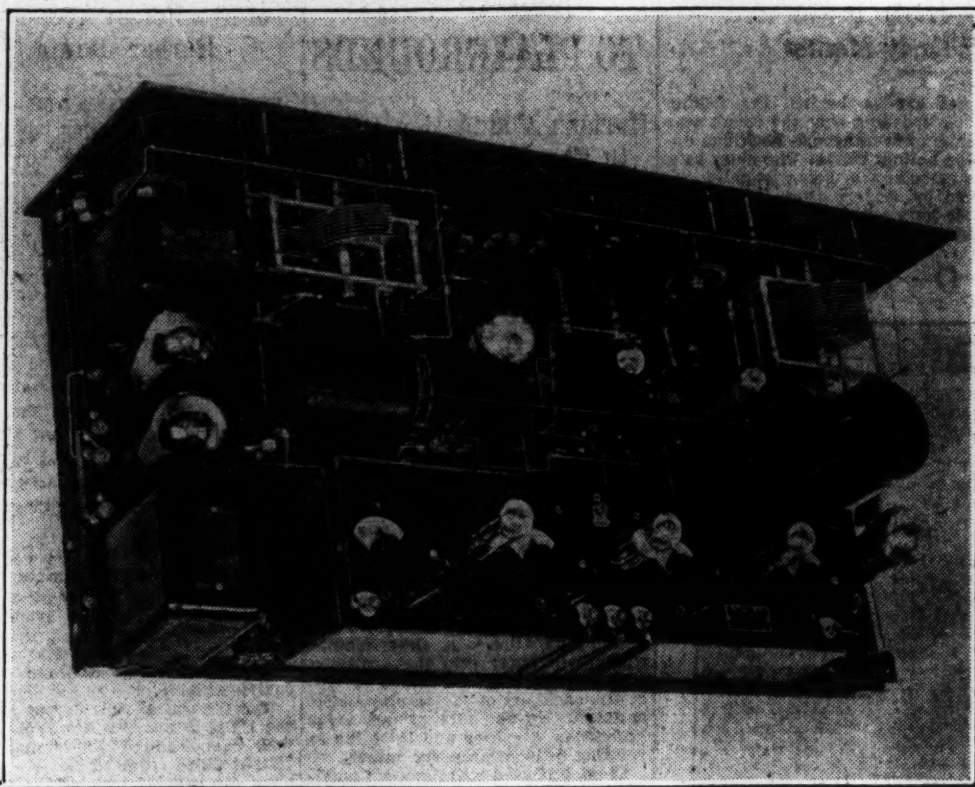
The addition of the Infradyne parts greatly increases the selectivity of the Brown-Draught receiver—in fact for selectivity the combination compares favorably with a super-heterodyne, while at the same time the sensitivity is more than doubled. One more control—the oscillator dial—is added to the set, making three controls in all, but as the two Brown-Draught controls log at the same points and operate exactly the same as before, the additional control does not greatly complicate the operation of the set. In the next article, a table of oscillator dial settings for different wavelengths is given.

The accompanying photographs clearly show the arrangement of the parts on the panel and baseboard. The baseboard is of soft wood, 3/4 x 12 x 25 inches. This can best be built up of two pieces 6 inches wide and about 23 inches long, and held together with two end pieces each about an inch wide. This construction will prevent warping.

Following is a list of parts used:

- 1 Brown-Draught kit.
- 1 Remler Infradyne Amplifier.
- 1 Remler .00055 Condenser (without dial).
- 1 Jewell 0-5-volt Pat. 125 voltmeter.
- 2 Silver-Marshall SM-220 Audio Transformers.
- 6 Benjamin UX type sockets.
- 1 Silver-Marshall 110-B Coil (for oscillator coupling).
- 1 Silver-Marshall 515 Coil Mounting.
- 1 6-volt 195 Amperite.
- 1 No. 1 or No. 4A Amperite.
- 2 Eby Binding Posts, marked Ant. G.
- 1 Jones Cable and plug.
- 1 Tope 1-mfd. bypass condenser.

Top View of Infradyne B-D



The Layout of Parts is Apparent From This Photograph. The Long, Oblong Unit at the Back is the Infradyne Amplifier. The Rest of the Receiver is the Conventional Brown-Draught With a Two-Stage, Transformer Coupled, Audio Amplifier.

frequency tube (in series with an Amperite to prevent a burnout), the rheostat under the voltmeter controls the oscillator and the three Infradyne amplifier tubes, and the rheostat on the extreme right-hand end of the panel controls the mixer tube.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 11
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME
CNRA, Montreal, N.B. (322 Meters)
9 p. m.—Studio program by artists from Charlottetown, P. E. I. 11—Dance program.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CNRA, Toronto, Ont. (322 Meters)
8 p. m.—Talk. 9—Operatic recital by noted artists.

WCHS, Portland, Ore. (300 Meters)
8 p. m.—Hour of music. 9—Treasure Hunters. 10—Studio program. 10:30—Auctioneer. 11:30—Feature program.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (349 Meters)
8 p. m.—WEAF, Goldman Band. 9—Dutch Girls. 9:30—WEAF.

WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (323 Meters)
8 to 10 p. m.—From WJZ. 10—Studio program.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (345 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Music. 9:30—Entertainers. 10—WEAF. "Anglo-Persians." 10:30—WJAR, Providence, R. I. (485 Meters)
8 p. m.—"Music Tawolog." 9—Music. 9:30—Talk. 9:35—Quartet. 10—WEAF. "Anglo-Persians."

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Organ recital. 10—Dance program.

WGCB, Buffalo, N. Y. (360 Meters)
8 p. m.—Musical program. 9—WGY Players.

WGCB, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
8 p. m.—WEAF, Goldman Band. 9—Musical program. 9:30—WEAF. "Anglo-Persians." 10—Dance program.

WGA, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
8 p. m.—WEAF, Goldman Band. 9—WGY Players. 10—WEAF. "Anglo-Persians." 10:30—Dance program.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)
8 p. m.—Dance program. 8:30—Royal Hero, Heroine and Musicians. 9—Photograph hour. 10—Way Down Hour. 10:30—Dance program.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)
8 p. m.—Dance, cowboy composer. 8:15

—New York University. 8:30—Organ recital. 9:15—Male quartet. 9:30—Belafonte orchestra. 10:30—Vocal. 11—Dance program.

WGHP, Detroit, Mich. (270 Meters)
8 p. m.—WGHP. Entertainers. 11—Dance program.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (323 Meters)
8 p. m.—"Michigan Night." 9 to 10:30—From WEAF.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (359 Meters)
8 p. m.—Joint program. WEAF. 10:30—Dance program.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
8 to 11 p. m.—From WJZ. 11—Dance program.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
8 p. m.—WEAF, Goldman Band. 9—Church choir. 9:30—WEAF. 10:30—Dance program.

WLT, Philadelphia, Pa. (392 Meters)
8 to 10:30 p. m.—From WEAF. 10:30—Dance program.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
8 p. m.—Dance program. 8:30—Concert program. 9:30—Studio. 10:30—Dance program.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (346 Meters)
8 p. m.—Trio and soloist. 9—Fitz Sisters. 9:30—La France orchestra. 10—Johns Hopkins University program. 11—Dance program.

WGL, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
8 p. m.—WEAF, Goldman Band. 9—Ensemble. 10—WEAF. "Anglo-Persians." 10:30—Dance program.

WEHR, Clearwater, Fla. (355 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Organ and artist's recital. 10—Dance program. 12—Midnight dance program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
7 p. m.—WEAF, Goldman Band. 8—String orchestra. 9—WEAF. "Anglo-Persians." 10—Dance program.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (361 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Courtsey program. 8—Musical program. 11—Dance program.

WOW, Omaha, Neb. (336 Meters)
9 p. m.—Courtsey program. 10—Scottish Rite organ.

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THE MONITOR READER

1. Who inspired Wagner's operas?—Home Forum.
2. What new use for postcards is planned?—Week in London.
3. What relation have mergers, material and moral?—Editorial.
4. What is Irving Fisher's political forecast for prohibition?—Sayings.
5. What new book is to cost \$20,000 a copy?—News.
6. Why should children's gardens be narrow?—Women's Page.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

serve an educational purpose. As time goes on the possession of these rights and their exercise in some degree cannot but gradually alter for the better the attitude of women toward the problems of government. The consciousness of being on an equal civic footing with men in all respects cannot but have a constructive influence. Many men do not vote and try to evade jury duty but who can say that the possession and exercise in some degree of the rights to vote and to sit in judgment on their fellows do not make male citizens as a body better citizens?

Detroit News: Though Rumania is not an empire, Mayor Walker of New York addressed the Queen as "Her Majesty Majesty." On the same theory it makes the police sergeant feel good to call him "commissioner."

LESS DRUNKENNESS
Sloux Falls (S. D.) Argus Leader: There were only 261 arrests for drunkenness in the city of Sloux Falls during the last year. This would be just about a good month's run during "the good old days" of the open saloon. There is too much violation of the law in South Dakota but people are not spending one dollar for liquor now where in the days of the open saloon they used to spend a hundred. Booze is too high and too poor and dangerous to attract the patronage of the average man.

Portland Oregonian: And now they are telling us that the dollar is worth but 18 cents. This may deliver us half a bushel at the price quoted, professor.

HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION TO MEET

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 10 (Special).—The Massachusetts State Home Economics Association will have a convention in the Municipal Auditorium April 16. The principal speakers will be Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer of Teachers' College, Columbia University, and Dr. Frank H. Richardson of New York University. The committee appointed by Dr. Payson Smith, state commissioner of education, to investigate progress in home economics instruction, and headed by Miss Anna M. Kloss of Boston, will report at this meeting.

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Secret Charity

Washington
Special Correspondence
A GOVERNMENT official walks down town almost every morning. It is a long way from his home to his office, nearly two miles, but he gets an early start. And he is particularly insistent on walking in bad weather.

The secret of this is not to be found in his fondness for walking, although he has come to like that, too. He starts from home with a large paper bag stuffed with pieces of bread. Along the way, when he thinks no one is looking, he surreptitiously extracts bits of bread and strews them on a lawn or sometimes along the street. He always looks straight ahead as he broadcasts the bread with a look of "I know nothing about it."

Before he arrives at his office the bag is empty. He throws it into a trash receptacle and sits down at his desk with an air of satisfaction. At any rate he has been discovered by one who suspected him, but he does not know that his "secret charity" has been found out—unless he reads this little "thank you" on behalf of the birds.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY GETS GIFT OF \$125,000

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 10 (AP).—Officials of Phillips Academy, boys' preparatory school at Andover, announced yesterday afternoon the gift of \$125,000 from A. I. DuPont, alumnus of the class of 1882, of Wilmington, Del., to be used in completing the erection of the new \$300,000 natural science building upon which work will be started immediately. The building, which will occupy a position of prominence in the triangle on the school grounds, will be flanked by the new George Washington and Pearson Halls, and will be named the Samuel F. D. Morse Building in tribute to the inventor of the telegraph, who was also an alumnus of the school. Guy Lowell of Boston drew the plans for the building and the contractors will be the Thompson-Starrett Company of New York.

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Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

Elgar and Molinari Conduct

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The London Symphony Orchestra has rendered many signal services to music, but none more valuable than the performance of a number of Elgar's less known works at the concert in Queen's Hall on Feb. 14. Sir Edward Elgar himself was the conductor and the concert was of permanent interest.

The concert, originally produced at the Worcester Festival of 1890, began the program. All the characteristic qualities of Elgar are already present. Were it not for an over-enthusiasm and a squandering of the intellectual flexibility of his middle period, "Frisolant" might represent Elgar at almost any point of his maturity.

"When Chivalry lifted up her lance on high," is the title from Keats which prefaces the score. If "Frisolant" expresses the chivalrous side of nobility, the Concerto for Violoncello, Op. 85, which (though far removed in date of composition) followed next on the program, presses the idealistic side of nobility.

This again appears in more intense form in the Prelude to "The Kingdom," here adapted for concert use by incorporating the last bars of the Oratorio in the Prelude as a close. The music glows with fervor comparable to that of the Grail scene in Wagner's "Parsifal," and the beauty of the material and the masterly scoring make this Prelude one of the finest things Elgar has done.

The Cello Concerto, conceived in cooler colors, is not less remarkable. Felix Salmond, Beatrice Harrison and Suggia have each a different times given their own interpretations. On this occasion Gaspar Casado was the soloist. Less pensive, less expressive, less brilliant than theirs, Casado's reading had a manly straightforwardness and sincerity, a firmness of tone which is perhaps open to question. The work requires singular close attention and study. But how well "Frisolant" repays the effort. Elgar has concentrated all his technical skill and imagination upon a portrait which goes beneath the surface of the great jolly swaggerer's character to the nobility below. A fine composer was secured under the composer's direction. The introduction and Allegro for string orchestra (which ended the first half of the program) and the Bach-Elgar Fugue in C minor (which ended the second) were also played on amore.

Molinari Conducts

The distinguishing event of the British Broadcasting Corporation's National Concert at the Albert Hall on Feb. 17 was the appearance of Bernardino Molinari, the famous conductor of the Accademia in Rome. His performance of Beethoven's C minor Symphony excited the most curiosity. In general scope it was strong, sane and fiery; a presentation of the symphony as a whole, free from conductor's tricks. The Atlantic was pushed along at a good pace, without attempting to read undue emotional meanings into its gracious phrases. The finest moments came in the Scherzo and the bridge section which leads into the Finale, where Molinari imparted a mysterious thrill which completed the tone-poet's utterance.

Considering his short acquaintance with the English players, the unwieldy size of the orchestra (150 strong) and the fact that he had just arrived from the Albert Hall, Molinari's performance was notable. It would be interesting to hear him in the quicker going acoustics of Queen's Hall, where his command of detail would have its full effect. In the Albert Hall the expenditure of effort was sometimes greater than the answering result, nor did the big masses of sound balance. The doubled wind instruments gave unaccustomed prominence to the brass, focusing too much attention upon their parts in the Finale, while the strings—though augmented by many players—did not gain correspondingly in volume.

Italian Numbers

The rest of the program was Italian. A concerto called "The Seasons" by Vivaldi, transcribed by Molinari for strings, cembalo and organ is a charming early example of program music. It required and got very expert playing from the first violins. The innocent realism of "Winter: Largo-Rain," with its pizzicato notes sedately patterning in imitation of rain, is most engaging. The Ballet Suite "La Gira" by Casella, the Symphonic Poem "The Pines of Rome" by Respighi, and the Overture to "The Sicilian Vespers" by Verdi are all of the highest quality with Italian nationality and strongly different in personal style. Timeless rhythms, unquenchable tunes and great gamut of color are common to all. Casella's work, however, is opaquely brilliant. Respighi's luminous Verdi's flamboyant. Respighi pushes far into representation with the opening Dance of the Children and introduction of the gramophone accompaniment, but Respighi conveys actually a sense of realism, and the second and third sections are convincingly beautiful.

When conducting, Molinari causes extraordinary wealth of res-

ture upon the orchestra. The instant sovereignty of his big strokes, the intellectual finesse of his small ones, and the incredible, almost batlike speed of his hands—are most striking.

Other concerts of the week included a violin and piano sonata recital by Jelly d'Aranyi and Myra Hess. Whether as soloists or ensemble players these artists are equally good and much beloved by the public. Wigram Hall was sold out, and many people turned away, though every available space, including the platform, was filled.

A song recital by George Pisze at Grotrian Hall on Feb. 15 brought forward a singer whose voice is serviceable rather than sympathetic, but who makes a point of good diction. He was assisted by Miss Evelyn Stuart, the pianist. Her group of eighteenth-century solos was executed with the fine finger work and intellectual precision to be expected from this distinguished pupil of Leschetizky. The Presto in D minor by D. Scarlatti was a boldly successful venture. Its repeating notes are so difficult that many pianists eschew it in public. The other group of solos showed off Miss Stuart's deep legato tone in "Tune from County Derry," and her octave dexterity in the Intermezzo by Leschetizky.

M. M. S.

All-Wagner Program

By St. Louis Orchestra

ST. LOUIS, March 1 (Special Correspondence).—The thirteenth program of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra—an all-Wagner program—was as follows:

Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman" (Lohengrin) Narrative from "Lohengrin" Forest Murmurs from "Siegfried" Siegfried's Bride Journey from "Götterdämmerung"

Siegfried's Funeral March from "Götterdämmerung" The Third Act of "Die Meistersinger" "Die Meistersinger" Finale from "Götterdämmerung" Rudolf Laubenthal, German tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, was the soloist. As an artist in the portrayal of Wagnerian roles, Laubenthal is undoubtedly of the most considerable importance, but as a concert singer, judged purely on the merits of his voice, he is not impressive, not all ways pleasing. His voice is frequently harsh. Perhaps he was not at his best; opera singers to the manner born are not always at their ease in concert. However, it may be, we have heard Lohengrin's Narrative and the Prize Song sung with far more power and lyricism; and, in spite of all to the contrary, Wagner was in numberless instances the master-lyricist. Laubenthal is not a lyric tenor, but he is signally dramatic, and doubtless his powers of dramatic power are of the highest importance to Wagnerian opera than any consideration of mere vocal beauty.

The orchestra was heard to the best advantage in this program. Mr. Ganmads Wagner with unerring regard for the poetry as well as the intensely moving drama.

Cleveland Orchestra

Returns From Its Tour

CLEVELAND, March 5 (Special Correspondence).—The Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, returning after nearly three weeks spent in the southern states and Cuba, gave its regular pair of concerts in Masonic Hall, Thursday evening and Friday afternoon. Cordial greetings were received by Mr. Sokoloff and the 50 members of the orchestra.

For the first program after its return Mr. Sokoloff chose well-tested favorites in the Cleveland repertoire—the Tchaikovsky Symphony "Pathétique," and the "Meistersinger" Prelude, varying the program with the double concerto by Chausson for piano, violin and orchestra, played by Arthur Loesser and André de Ribeaux just two weeks before the orchestra started on its travels. Immediately after the first performance requests came pouring in that the work be repeated. Loesser and Ribeaux, both members of the faculty of the Cleveland Institute of Music, are great favorites here. The second appearance with the orchestra within five weeks brought an ovation.

Louis Vienne Soloist

With Chicago Orchestra

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 7.—Music for organ and orchestra is heard with such comparative infrequency at the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra that the engagement of Louis Vienne for the performance of this organization last Friday and Saturday was of more than ordinary interest. Vienne, who is organist of Notre Dame, Paris, is celebrated in this country, as in his own, for a number of excellent works for the instrument which he plays. A composition which he entitled "Symphonic Piece" for organ and orchestra, and which was the French artist's principal contribution to the program, was made up, indeed, of three movements from three of the so-called "Symphonies" which Vienne wrote for organ alone. They are highly attractive pieces, but it cannot be said that they disclosed any considerable virtuosity or any very

remarkable feeling for color on the part of their performer.

At the close of the program Vienne offered an improvisation upon a theme which was handed to him by Mr. Karleton Hackett, well-known to this community as the music reviewer for the Chicago Evening Post. Improvisation, which was once a widely cultivated art, has fallen upon days and the art is left only to a few musicians—and most of them are organists—who are able to negotiate such a performance as Vienne offered at the concert which is the reason for this review.

Edward Collins was represented in the scheme of art by his "Tragic Overture"—a composition which won the prize of \$1000 offered by the Chicago North Shore Festival Association in 1926. This music inspired admiration and respect when it was heard under the direction of Mr. Stock at the festival last June; it inspired it again when it was rehearsed at this concert, now under the baton of the composer. Mr. Collins had that to say in his overture which was the saying, and he set it forth with eloquence and imagination.

In addition to the works that have been mentioned, Mr. Stock offered his listeners the Ninth (unfinished) Symphony, by Anton Bruckner. Bruckner is not one of the masters who have endeavored themselves to the populace. His works are long and overelaborated, and an age that is given up to condensation, and is impatient of development and working-out, is apt to turn away from his Austrian master's gargantuan movements. Nevertheless, the Ninth Symphony evoked great applause when Mr. Stock and his performers had brought it to a close; but this may have been due, in part at least, to the magnificent interpretation which had been given to the work. F. B.

What Toscanini Did

for Music in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7.—Open came the door at the knock of Toscanini and shut it will not go for anybody. The New York Philharmonic public for the first time knew what an orchestra should be, and ought to be, sound, when Toscanini directed its concerts. It will never be contented until it hears again what it heard at Toscanini's Beethoven presentations. It will be permanently satisfied only on condition of having him follow the Toscanini standard all the time.

For the first time that under Toscanini the Philharmonic men played in an American fashion; and nothing else, surely, should be expected to improve the condition of the orchestra. Toscanini is an Italian, yes, but he grew into a great conductor while he directed opera in New York before the war. He studied Americans at that time and he found out what a musical interpreter needed to do to express their aspirations.

His brief success here this winter, far from being that of a visitor, was that of a man of this community, the question of political citizenship, of course, aside. The best men in Europe preceded him and followed him; but they represent the thinking of other localities, and invariably a different, even if a superior thinking, and they may not expect to make him forgotten. They secure sonneries that are not theirs somewhere else. Toscanini brought out those which are proper here.

Some rich and no doubt rather expensive tone of brass instruments was heard in the last concert given by the orchestra as visiting conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, the work occasioning the being a sintonetta of Janáček. The music is not unlike that of Bruckner, being simple in thought and grandiose in working out.

Some Bach singing of a high order from the solo standpoint and of a moderately interesting sort from a choral view was to be heard at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon, the Society of the Friends of Music presenting the "St. John Passion." Mr. Meader, narrator, Mr. Schorr in the baritone rôle, Mr. Schlegel the bass, Miss Hayden, the soprano, and Mme. Telva, the contralto.

The London String Quartet began a week's Beethoven festival tonight at Edison Hall, playing the quartets, op. 18, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Brilliant, easy, not too seriously conceived studies, such as invite cheerful six nights attendance. The festival is held under the auspices of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Coolidge. W. P. T.

Eugene Speicher and Multi-Nationalists

By RALPH FLINT

NEW YORK, March 8.—When the art season of 1926-27 is boiled down to a few salient features, I am sure that Eugene Speicher's "John Home-Quarryman" will be one of the remaining items. Coming upon the second time, as it now hangs in the group exhibition of contemporary canvases at the Rehm Gallery, directly after a visit to the Multi-National exhibition at the Grand Central Art Galleries where a large miscellany of more or less experimental art is on view, it stands out a work of particular nobility and beauty. It is possessed of no small pictorial virtues and that sort of large and authentic hangs about it, relating it at once to the long line of masterpieces that piece out the art story of the centuries. It stands easily in that splendid company of portraits claiming the best masters of the golden age of European painting, and if it wants something here of the unworldly tone of a Tintoretto or something there of the pellucid loveliness of a Botticelli, it at least lacks little of the richness and resolution of a Titian or a Hals.

This quarryman portrait is a present-day masterpiece of interpretive portraiture. Mr. Speicher has seen his sitter as primarily human, real; and he has risen splendidly to convey his impressions to canvas, losing nothing of the man's simple, rugged nature in the process, and investing it as well with his own coherent, concise sense of form and color, and composition. The man sits simply, holding a hand-hewn stick at waist level, and gazing out into space with a Lincolnian look of gentle gravity and assurance. In his dull-colored workaday clothes, against a brown background relieved only by a reddish garment hanging from a peg, John Hommel presents a rich harmony in browns, softly modulated to assure the right patterning in tone and texture. The man's eyes show deeply blue in all this russet coloration, and his weathered face and hands are marked with breadth and refinement. Throughout the portrait, the artist's driving sense of beauty comes to pass, fusing the various elements into one splendid whole. This mature canvas, which is the son of an experimental art, having enough of the modern feeling to make it decidedly a product of today, yet at the same time being cast in that collected, self-conscious mood that makes it timeless.

There are other fine things in this Rehm exhibition, notably Henry MacFie's "The Window," a recent still-life painting of rare delicacy and design, and a beguiling "Wee Maureen" head by Henri MacFie. Maurice Stange, Leonard Bellow's "The Window" (with a most magnificent study of crashing green rollers), Allen Tucker, Andrew Dasburg, Floyd Clymer, and Henry Mattson are some of the other artists represented.

The Multi-National exhibition—an outcome of the Tri-National of other years—is at the Grand Central Galleries, with more than 200 works by British, French, Swiss, Mexican, German, and American artists. This exhibition—more or less in its present state—has been already shown in Berlin, Bern, London, and Paris, and after New York the itinerary calls for a visit in Madrid. At each stop, the local ranks are somewhat amplified, so that the American group is by far the largest. The general impression is one of urgent modernism, of eager questing for new modes and methods of pictorial speech.

Nothing here seems to be particularly definite, conclusive, however. Even the conventional painters, and there are a few to be found here and there in the exhibition—seem to be as they are because of circumstance rather than individual preference. If the Speicher canvas, discussed at some length in the early part of this article, were to be hung in this international galaxy of talent, I have no doubt but that it would upset the values of the whole affair with its calm indifference and superiority to what are called the "fashions" of the studios. And this point only goes to show that however interesting an idea may be in art it must be taken considerably along the way toward a

definite, whole-hearted conclusion before being hailed as a goal.

Roger Fry, Mark Gertler, C. R. W. Nevinson, and W. Rothenstein are among the English group here, while France has George Braque, Beltrame Masses, Marie Laurencin, Henri Matisse, Pablo Picasso, and Maurice de Vlaminck; Germany has Heinrich Campendonk, Paul Klee, Georg Kolbe, and Emil Nolde; Mexico has Garcia, L. Martinez, and Robledo; Switzerland has Constant Borsari, Charles Humbert, Ernest Morgenthaler, and Otto Morach; the United States has Peggy Bacon, Louis Bouche, Alexander Brook, Preston Dickinson, William Grimm, Charles Hopkinson, Jasuo Kunikidshi, Henri Schnakenberg, Maurice Sterne, Boardman Robinson, and Walt Kuhn—among others. This Multi-National exhibition enjoys the patronage of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and it is largely due to her offices that this gesture of international amity in the arts is able to continue.

The list of local exhibitions continues to be a heavy one. The Lotus Club opened its gallery to the public for a short period with a members' exhibition of paintings last week, and the American Academy of Arts and Letters opened a large Penell Memorial exhibition, with several hundred plates and a large selection of books. This is the third great etching show to be held in memory of Joseph Penell within a year. The entire group of 392 prints is a loan from the private gallery of John F. Brain of Philadelphia, who possesses the largest private collection of Penell's etchings to-day.

The Guild of Boston Artists is showing at the Macbeth Galleries, with Frederick A. Bosley, Gertrude Plake, Aldo Hibbard, William J. Kaula, Philip Little, H. Dudley Murphy, George L. Noyes, John Sharman and Arthur P. Spear represented. An Aden L. Ripley, also from Boston, is holding a one-man water-color exhibition in the same galleries, and he displays a decided talent in this medium. He follows the now traditional Sargent manner to a large extent, but it is clear that he will strike out some day in his own particular way. Arthur P. Spear is another young artist whose work gives promise of fine things to come, and he is at the Dudensing Galleries with some vigorous landscapes. Canvases by William M. Chase are at the Fargall Galleries, as well as a group of water-color drawings by Ernest W. Haeberle of England.

"Let It Rain"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 5.—Paramount Theater, "Let It Rain," a motion picture written by Wade Boteler, George J. Crone and Earle Snell, directed by Eddie Clive for Paramount.

Douglas MacLean is the latest screen star to strap into the natty white belt of the American marine. There must be something particularly appealing about the trig outfit and trim set-up of the popular U. S. leatherneck to so captivate the acting profession, something that makes the actor feel at once handsome and homespun, that lets him be humanly heroic.

But Mr. MacLean has somehow managed to give his version of marines in 1910 a twist, making the various adventures so juvenile that they cease to amuse or interest. I can't remember a string of supposedly "funny" incidents falling so flat as the first sequences of "Let It Rain," and it is difficult to figure out how the ever amiable and often very comical young Paramount star came to be involved in such dreary business.

The latter half of the film takes a turn for the better, in that it abandons its fatuous fooling for straight "movie" melodrama with Mr. MacLean doing his heroic dozen on a runaway mail train. Shirley Mason, Wade Boteler, Frank Campeau, Jimmy Bradbury, Lincoln Stedman, Lee Shumway, James Mason, Edwin Sturges and Ernest Hilliard partner Mr. MacLean.

Architectural Effect of Chicago Fair

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 7.—The classic influence visible today in tall towers of commerce, Government buildings, stadiums and museums which are making American architecture worthy of a place in the long history of the builder's art can be traced directly to that most ephemeral of cities, the Chicago World's Fair. This is the opinion of Ernest H. Graham, head of one of the chief architectural firms in the United States and designer of such notable buildings as the Union Station and General Post Office at Washington and the Field Museum in Chicago.

Mr. Graham is singularly qualified to view American architecture from a perspective of World's Fair days, as he was in charge of the construction of its buildings. He was one of the youngest of the group of distinguished men called together by Daniel H. Burnham, director of the Chicago World's Fair.

"The use of classic architecture in the World's Fair awakened the appreciation of it and put building on a much nobler basis," said Mr. Graham in an interview. "The influence of the exposition was uplifting. It stimulated architects to use the known orders of architecture in their proper proportions. You can see the results of this influence plainly all over the United States. Buildings erected before the Chicago Fair, with a few exceptions, were lacking in style. Many of them were designed by building contractors. It is not difficult to distinguish them from those that felt the new influence."

Mr. Graham spoke of the architectural period "before the fair" as a historic time of architectural anarchy. In down-town Chicago he sees the mark of the first story, usually a shop front. This was hardly high enough above the sidewalk to give the effect of a solid base for a tall building. Structures of this type still in use have the look of overgrown children. In some newer buildings, the top of the base is marked with a firm stroke at a height which approximates 60 feet and which includes about three stories beneath its projecting moulding. This gives an appearance of strength and solid grounding to even the skyward-reaching towers of today.

Use of the uniform cornice line in Chicago skyscrapers is becoming more and more general and is responsible for the beginnings of harmonious relations among the most recent structures. Such conspicuous office buildings as the Equitable Building, New York, the Illinois Merchants' Building, the Straus Building, the Federal Reserve Bank, the Edison Building and the Pure Oil Building of Chicago have accentuated lines at a height which follows the precedent of the architects whose ideals produced the Chicago World's Fair.

The financial end of LaSalle Street he cited as a striking example of the difference between the two periods. It tells the story in stone. Absence of style before the fair is recorded in the old Board of Trade Building, still standing, upon whose weathered exterior one sees a democratic medley of Greek capitals, Roman arches, Gothic gargoyles and Renaissance reliefs combined into a whole apparently innocent of the laws of design. Flanking the old building are structures of the type which show the classical influence of the World's Fair. The colonnaded faces of two large bank buildings give symmetry and dignity to the street as a whole.

A third bank building, the new block extends the classical line a step further. All of these structures, although of skyscraper height, are planned with a view to a well-proportioned whole, in conformity with the laws of architecture laid down by the ancients.

"No one thought of building that way before the World's Fair," Mr. Graham declared. "Since that time, however, many other American cities, large and small, have erected buildings expressive of the best traditions of architecture."

The Fine Arts Building of the World's Fair, still in Jackson Park, is a testimony to the achievement of the exposition, a witness to the unsurpassable loveliness of classical style executed in obedience to the fundamental laws of design. That this low-lying structure, spread in perfect unconcern of economy over acres of ground, could influence the utilitarian business building seems strange. How this came about, Mr. Graham explained.

"The World's Fair buildings were planned at a moment in our history just right for that work," he said. "The time was ripe. Mr. Burnham called together 10 of the foremost architects of the day, so that they might work out the plan together. The result was a coterie of men each the greatest in his respective line—architecture, sculpture, or painting."

These men did what has never been done before; they came together to work as a single group, discussing the style each would use for his own particular part of the whole. The great thought of calling together these men was given to D. H. Burnham, and it was one of the most inspiring thoughts in the world. It was a great experience for all who took part. We all worked together like a happy family.

"It was during these conferences that certain rules were established, that agreed upon a cornice line of 60 feet. This idea has been used since all over the United States."

Here the question arose as to how a cornice height established for monumental buildings comparatively low in structure could be applied to skyscrapers, since a cornice is intended to crown a wall at its top.

"We have found it possible to follow the established order up to the cornice about 60 feet above the street," said Mr. Graham. "From that point on we treat the building as a shaft, extending it as high as desired. The treatment of the upper section varies according to the architect's ideas."

In other words, the skyscraper is regarded as having three parts, a base, a shaft, and a top. In the earlier buildings the base was a haphazard affair, marked simply by the ground line. This was hardly high enough above the sidewalk to give the effect of a solid base for a tall building. Structures of this type still in use have the look of overgrown children. In some newer buildings, the top of the base is marked with a firm stroke at a height which approximates 60 feet and which includes about three stories beneath its projecting moulding. This gives an appearance of strength and solid grounding to even the skyward-reaching towers of today.

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"Three Hours"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8.—Strand Theater, "Three Hours," a motion picture adapted by Paul Bern from a story by May Edington, directed by James Flood for First National.

In this rather somber story of woman unwarrantably wounded by a jealous husband, Corinne Griffith has a part that suits her remarkably well. Her beauty only enhances the pathos of the wife's plight, and she makes the most of each scene through well-repressed acting. Hobart Bosworth in the difficult rôle of the husband and John Bowers in the sympathetic part of the man who befriends the wife in her hour of need enact their parts well. The picture moves quietly but surely from the start, and it has been produced, especially the opening scenes in the foggy streets, with considerable taste and distinction. Paul Ellis, Ann Schaefer, and Mary Louise Miller are also in the cast.

The gold medal of the Association of Chicago Painters and Sculptors was awarded to Frederic Toller for his painting "Surf at Ogunquit," now on exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago. This association is a new organization, nearly all of whose members were formerly affiliated with the Chicago Society of Artists. This is the first award made by the new organization.

The acting of the dual rôle by Brigitte Helm is the high point of the picture, and she manages by the merest alteration of expression and movement to differentiate the two women. Alfred Abel is the Masterman, and Gustav Froelich the son; and the other featured parts are handled by Rudolf Klein-Rogge, Theodor Loos, and Heinrich George. The weakest parts of the picture occur during the scenes of revelry in the upper world, and here the effect is rather much like the antics of some small-town follies. The picture is slow, and over long, and stands in need of such quick sequential phrasing as the Russian directors have brought to the screen. But "Metropolis" will be remembered for its sincere attempt to picture a problematic metropolis of the future; it cries out for the dramatic sincerity of "R. U. R." and the vivid camera work of "Potemkin." It is because, having gone so far, it should have gone considerably further.

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"Metropolis"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 6.—Rialto Theater, "Metropolis," a motion picture adapted from the novel by Fritz Lang von Harbou, directed by Fritz Lang for U. F. A., released through Paramount.

A "made in Germany" tale of a machine-ridden world of the future comes to light in "Metropolis," bearing the regulation virtues and defects of such dramatic inventions and rejoicing in production values of real magnitude. It must be confessed that the story has not gained any by being edited and titled in America, and that after all is said and done it remains a heavy, ponderous improbability made notable by its splendid scenic investiture. Although the sets are obviously "studio," they do manage to evolve striking pictures of a fabulous metropolis, all befitting towers and soaring roadways above and grinding, groaning machineries below.

The story deals with revolt of the workers of the underworld, and it involves the son of the super-man of this strange Metropolis and the fair-haired leader of the machinemen. While this girl is preaching the creed of brotherly love in the deep-set catacombs, the super-man and his accomplices are manufacturing an automaton that shall possess enough of her semblance to deceive the people and at the same time preach submission to the machines. The girl is finally abducted and the copy set in her place, but contrary to calculations it preaches destruction of the machines and emancipation for the workers.

Here the drama sweeps along with compelling force, and the throngs of workers are realistically seen pouring up from the depths over the ruins of their machines to take possession of the city. Just where the whole pictorial fabric falls to let the large dimensions of the plot is in letting the drama center around a group of some 200 or 300 people when the story plainly calls for a situation involving the millions that presumably inhabit such a fabulously proportioned city as is shown in the first part of the film. Only once, during the course of the picture, is an effect of uncounted multitudes obtained, when, by the use of the new mirror processes in vogue in the German studios, huge columns of figures are seen advancing toward the center of the screen. Here, palpably, was the keynote to be struck in depicting the conflict between the rulers of the city and the machinemen.

But aside from this central constructional weakness, the film offers plenty of novel effects to hold the attention. Certain sections of the underworld, with huge whirling machineries and strange controls, are handsomely worked out.

Perhaps the most startling sequence is the transference of identity from the girl to the image, and here camera treatment of large originality has been employed.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Favorably Reviewed These Outstanding Motion Pictures

James Cruze's "OLD IRONSIDES"
"The Thrill of a Lifetime!"
On the World's Largest Screen
3:30—TWICE DAILY AT THESE LOCATIONS—3:30

Herbert Brenon's "BEAU GESTE"
"The Year's Finest Melodrama"
From Major P. C. Wren's Novel
3:30—TWICE DAILY AT THESE LOCATIONS—3:30

RIVOLI THEATRE
40TH AND BROADWAY
NEW YORK

ALDINE THEATRE
10TH AND CHESTNUT
PHILADELPHIA

EGYPTIAN THEATRE
BULLYWOOD
LOS ANGELES

CRITERION THEATRE
44TH AND BROADWAY
NEW YORK

Both Paramount Pictures

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You'll Shiver with Thrills and Rock with Laughter.
Mat. Sat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

SHUBERT
EVER 8:15
ONLY TWO WEEKS MORE
THE AGE OF MUSICAL COMEDIES
QUEEN HIGH
with Julia Sanderson,
Frank Crumit, John E. Hazard

LOS ANGELES

GRAUMAN'S EGYPTIAN
20 TWICE DAILY 8:30
JAMES CRUZE'S Outstanding Motion Picture
"OLD IRONSIDES"
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"CRAIG'S WIFE"
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Author of "The Show-Off" and "The Torch Bearer"

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

In an Old House on the Zaan

By NORAH SHEPPARD

Part II

SATURDAY morning was sunshiny and warm, promising an enjoyable river trip and the best possible impression of Zaandam, with its brilliantly painted cottages and innumerable windmills. Elizabeth was most enthusiastic about everything as, having inspected Car Peter's hut, they hired a conveyance to take them for a drive along the Zaan.

"Gerrit, I think you live in the dearest, quaintest place. Don't you just love all the windmills, Mother?"

As they drove back towards Zaandam, Gerrit took of his home there.

"I would like you to see it—it is very old and might interest you."

Mrs. Vaneerden at first demurred.

"It would be intruding."

"Intruding? What is that? Wait—I will look it up in my word-book. Then I remember it better."

"Do you always carry your dictionary about with you?" asked Elizabeth.

"Surely. I learn many new words like this. 'Intruding.' Here it is. 'To force an entry or way in without permission or invitation.' But I have given you the invitation. So now all is right."

Mrs. Vaneerden smiled and attempted no further objection.

"We shall be very pleased to accept your invitation."

Any slight feeling of doubt she may have had was dispelled at once by the warm welcome extended by Mrs. Ruijs, in somewhat halting English.

"I speak only a few words," she explained. "Gerrit always must talk for me."

She accompanied them over the house, whilst Gerrit pointed out the interesting features of each room—the paneling, the fireplaces, the windows, and also the old carved oak chests and wardrobes.

The Picture

"You are interested in pictures, are you not?" he said, turning to Elizabeth, who was intently studying an oil painting.

"What is the initial down at that corner?" she asked in tones of suppressed excitement.

"H. No, I think it is N. N. R."

"N. R. Nicholas Rijkman. Mother, wouldn't it be wonderful if this was one of our ancestor's paintings?"

"But 'N. R.' might easily stand for any one of a dozen or more names," her father reminded her. "I know, Daddy. But it might just as easily stand for Nicholas Rijkman. And, see, it is a courtyard scene, and you know he used to paint those a great deal."

Mr. Vaneerden found himself catching some of Elizabeth's enthusiasm.

"Yes, the initials certainly are N. R. Gerrit, do you know anything about this painting?"

"No, but it has been in our family many years. I will ask my mother."

Mrs. Ruijs was greatly interested when she learned of her visitors' connection with the Rijkman family.

"That name is in our family

Planting Trees for the Future



Upper Right—A Group of Camp Fire Girls Engaged in Tree Planting. In Two Hours, 175 Girls Planted 10,000 Trees.
Upper Left—This Girl Looks Thoroughly Expert, and as if She Enjoyed Her Job.
Lower—Planting Redwood Trees on Goat Island, With the Pacific in the Background.

Forest Making by Camp Fire Girls

By MARJORIE SHULER

Gerrit was indeed a boy of whom any mother might be proud.

On New Year's Day Elizabeth received from her father a rather heavy, oblong parcel. The shape offered no clue as to the contents, and she was completely mystified as she cut the string and began to remove the many wrappings. When at last she realized what gift this was which her father's love had procured for her, she was beyond words for a breathless moment of delight. Then she flung herself into his arms.

"You dear, darling dad! How did you get it? And is it to be my very own? Is it really for me to keep? Oh, I never dreamed of anything half so wonderful!"

Turning, she caught up the painting which she had last seen in the Ruijs's home at Zaandam, and held it at arms' length.

"Really and truly, I do believe this is the thing I have been waiting for!" she cried. "Grandmother is interested! I must take it to show to her tomorrow."

Early in the following summer Elizabeth received an equally great surprise when, one day at dinner, her father handed her a letter to read.

"Why, it is from Gerrit!" she exclaimed. "and he is coming to visit us for the holidays. You never even told me you had invited him, Dad."

"I did not want to say anything until it was certain that he could come."

"But you knew, Mother?"

Mrs. Vaneerden nodded and smiled.

"Like your father, dear, I thought it best to say nothing until everything was settled. Now we can go ahead and plan all sorts of things to give Gerrit a good time, for we want him to learn to love America, don't we?"

Mr. Vaneerden, rereading Gerrit's letter and remembering Elizabeth's joy in her ownership of her ancestor's painting, considered the purchase price more than justified. He smiled to himself at the thought that even as Nicholas Rijkman had all unwittingly been instrumental in bringing happiness to his cousin, Elizabeth, and his friend, Pieter Vaneerden, so now, three centuries later, his handiwork had made possible the realization of the dreams of his own young descendant, and had given real and lasting pleasure to the descendant of the first Elizabeth Vaneerden.

THE little girls of 1927 who are primarily stitching samplers throughout golden afternoons would be tempted to bounce most inelegantly from their wooden stools if they could see the 170,000 Camp Fire Girls of 1927 at their program for this year of "forest making."

Stiffly starched petticoats have been supplanted by middie and bloomers. Instead of white fingers with delicately poised needles, there are strong brown fists firmly grasping spades or water pails. And the artificial roses of sampler patterns have faded out, beside the stretches of hillside and prairie thickly planted with actual growing trees, which is the aim of the girls of 1927.

Grand Rapids has anticipated other sections of the country and already the 10,000 little trees of the first Camp Fire forest are growing beside the Muskegon River and an additional 1000 red pines have beautified the new Camp Fire site.

Beside the Muskegon River

In the days of the little girls of 1927 this section of the country was forested with virgin pine, but the sons of those same little girls timbered the land, and now bleak stretches which have been lumbered over are being reforested by the sturdy young arms of the little girls of 1927.

In two hours 175 girls planted 10,000 trees in the first forest and did it so well that 90 per cent of the trees are growing today. They made a picnic of the occasion, going out from the city to three big motorbuses to the river, where they were met by experts to show them how to do their work, for carefully planted trees are not likely to grow.

The trees were given by the state nurseries. The ground had been carefully prepared beforehand, and the girls planted and watered from a big tank which had been dragged to the field. The bleak and desolate stretch of country which some day will be a noble forest is to be watched by the present and succeeding Camp Fire Girls, for the donor of the land is to build a log cabin where the girls can come and note the progress of their trees and where some day the girls of 1927 may say, "My great-grandmother helped to plant this forest."

Not content with their early start, the Grand Rapids girls intend this year to post their forest so that others will observe its growth and be led to go and plant likewise. And they have ordered 10,000 more trees to be planted on adjoining land.

Cleveland girls also got ahead of the rest of the country on a tree-planting project. The building of a new lodge with the necessary clearing away of brush threatened indiscriminate cutting of many small trees and saplings, so when 100 girls went out to dedicate the new land, they staked off 100 trees against the onslaught of the cutters. This step led to another—the planting of trees on bare spots. They have set out trees, tended and watered and cultivated them, and now they are looking forward to having seedlings for future transplanting.

There is a very definite purpose back of the ambitious tree program which the Camp Fire Girls have

adopted for this year, and the United States Forest Service and many other representatives of the public have agreed to help. Unsightly spots are to be covered with the tiny saplings in order that the growth of green will transform them into places of beauty, and that the new forests may give shelter to hikers and campers from crowded cities.

Bird sanctuaries are to be established and miles of highways will be lined with trees, so that the roads to towns will stretch out inviting and friendly arms to travelers. Schoolyards, parks and gardens will be used as selected spots for memorial trees, and Christmas tree plantations are to be started as a means of checking the indiscriminate cutting of spruce and fir.

The tree census is another project which is being undertaken by local groups, the girls counting trees in selected areas of city parks or country stretches, and noting the condition and contour of each tree. Local newspapers will be asked to print the census reports in an effort to stimulate community interest in better care for trees. Tree maps will supplement the census in some places, trees will be marked with their family name, and nature trails will be posted.

Conservation is another important feature of the program, the girls attempting to lessen the inroads

caused by such things as fire, destructive lumbering, livestock, and insect pests. The disappearance of the forest means the disappearance of some of the animals, birds and fish which help to make outdoors attractive and the obliteration of many native plants, and so by restoring forest tracts the girls are also protecting the wild creatures and plants which thrive in the woods.

Forests must be used if they are to give the full benefit to human beings, and intelligent use of forest and parks for recreation purposes is also on the program, the girls enrolling to make local and state reports on publicly owned land in their vicinity.

A tree year honor will be given to each group which completes one of the special tree year activities, and a careful list of available helps by states has been made in addition to a national committee which is prepared to render aid to the Camp Fire groups.

Shells

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This was a mermaid's music-box; I hear it softly play; And this, perchance, her favorite fan Upon a summer's day.

This was the horn of pearl she wound To call her children home; These were her coral ear-drops fine; And this her jeweled comb.

Frances Higgins.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

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On beautiful Lake Champlain, N. Y. Opened June 1st. All ages and sexes. Swimming, boating, fishing, etc. For booklet apply to D. E. ARTHUR, 128 Waterman St., Providence, R. I. After April 1st, Jefferson, Maine.

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Current Events

The Farm Bill and the President

THE McNary-Haugen farm bill has for some time occupied an important place in the news, and in spite of the fact that it has now been vetoed by President Coolidge, we are likely to hear much more of it in the future.

The bill is a farm relief measure—that is, its aim is to help the farmer to a greater measure of prosperity and security, by protecting him from falling prices when there is an agricultural surplus on the market. For this purpose it seeks to appropriate \$250,000,000 to assist farm co-operative organizations through a Federal Farm Board.

The bill, after four years of strenuous effort on the part of its sponsors, succeeded in passing both Houses of Congress, only to be vetoed by the President. Since the bill is one of the burning questions of the day, it is important to understand why the President exercised his right of veto.

The most important reason given by the President is that the bill will not in fact aid the very class it claims to benefit—the farmers. He feels that an attempt to fix prices would increase production and decrease consumption at home (i. e., in the United States) and would thus dump a larger surplus than ever on the world market, and so tend to lower prices throughout the world. Again the President points out that the endeavor to fix prices would involve the necessity of making contracts with thousands of millers, packers, etc., and would mean "an enormous building up of government bureaucracy to let and inspect these billions of dollars of contracts, with all their infinite variety of terms."

The President's veto is, of course, a great disappointment to the farmers, who feel that they have as much right to ask the Government to help them in their difficulties as have the manufacturers of the East. The manufacturers' prices are in many cases protected by high tariffs, so why should the farmers not receive protection, they ask, especially as the high tariff is a burden and not a benefit to the farmer, since it increases the price of manufactured goods which he must buy but does not pro-

Filibustering in the Senate

"To filibuster (in a parliamentary sense) is purposely to delay legislation by any and every method possible. It has long been the privilege of minorities in the Senate who wished to hold up the passage of bills which appeared to them objectionable. But the filibusters who wasted precious time during the closing days of the Sixty-ninth Congress and so prevented a mass of legislation from going through, went too far. The Senate itself and the Nation are both aroused, and demand reform of the Senate rules, particularly the rule which brings the short session to a close on March 4, and so encourages filibustering."

This demand is not new. For a number of years past, the amendment, known as the Norris amendment, has been before Congress for abolishing the short session. It has been approved by the Senate in each of the last three congresses, but pigeonholed in the House by leaders of both parties.

The sponsors of the bill now feel that public demand will be so insistent that next session will see House leaders compelled to permit its consideration. Mr. Norris and progressives of both parties in the House declared that public dissatisfaction with the present situation will be so aroused through the failure to obtain legislation in which large numbers were personally interested that reform will be demanded.

The Norris amendment would abolish the short session by providing for the expiration of House and Senate terms on the first Monday in January, instead of the fourth day of March, and moving the day for the commencement of the regular sessions of Congress from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in January.

The adoption of the amendment would give two sessions of Congress, each of which would run a full year if necessary, and would bring the new Congress into existence two months after the November election.

Right Standards

From what he hears, sees, and reads—or is read to him—your child is forming his ideas of right and wrong and his ideals of conduct. Make his reading a constructive influence throughout his whole life. Begin with MY BOOKHOUSE, a mother's selection from the world's great stories and poems for children. Every selection has passed the Three Tests of Right Reading: (1) Has it literary merit? (2) Will it interest the child? (3) Does it present sound standards?

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I can't get 'em up

A DAY AT A CAMP FOR GIRLS

The campers' day begins at seven o'clock, when the bugler blows lustily the awakening notes of the reveille. Girls tumble out of beds, don bathing suits, and take a refreshing plunge in the limpid water. Back in the cabin again, they dress and await the whistle announcing the assemblage for prayer. After prayer—

8:00—Breakfast	4:00—Archery, tennis, or track practice.
9:00—Camp inspection.	5:30—Supper
9:30—Handicraft groups, Nature Study, etc.	6:30—Counseling
11:00—Regular Morning Service (except instructor in attendance).	7:30—Entertainment program—dancing, story-telling, singing, etc.
12:30—Dinner	8:30—Bugle sounds. Tattoo—informal visit between girls before bedtime.
1:30—Rest hour.	9:00—Taps.
2:30—Optional activities: writing, home mending, stroll in woods, etc.	

In addition there are other events too numerous to mention, such as team competitions, field days, tournaments, over-night hikes, and canoe trips.

When selecting a summer camp for boy or girl, the advertisements of camps in The Christian Science Monitor should be of help to you. In the camp section which appears in the Monday and Thursday issues, there are represented camps from various vacation spots in the country.

The Christian Science Monitor

An International Daily Newspaper Publishing SELECTED ADVERTISING

The MAIL BAG

Amsterdam, Holland

Dear Editor:

In the Mail Bag of Feb. 3, I happened to read a letter written by Helen P. of Edmonds, who wanted to correspond with a Dutch girl. I was very glad to see that because I've always wanted to correspond with an American girl. So will you please forward this letter?

I am very thankful for the Monitor, that is sent specially to the Amsterdam Sunday School to be distributed on Sundays. I look forward much to the reading of the Sunday, and the Mail Bag comes next. Only it is a pity that you always get so curious about the drawings that say "This you will see in tomorrow's Monitor," and of course the next Sunday you don't get that special tomorrow's Monitor! But then you can always go to the Reading Room. I am very interested in the Geography of America, and at home we get the National Geographic Magazine.

I really hope that it does not give you too much trouble to forward the letter.

Betty H.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada

Dear Editor:

Will you please forward the enclosed letter to Aleyd K. of Amsterdam, Holland.

I enjoy reading Snubs and some of the stories in the Monitor. I like the one about the basketball team. I also read the article on Boy Scouts which was interesting to me because I belong to the Girl Guides. I shall soon be 13 years old and am in the eighth grade.

I would also like to correspond with Katherine D.

Norvina I.

Belfast, Ireland

Dear Editor:

I want to write and tell you how much I enjoy reading the Monitor. I am 17 and would like to correspond with someone in America about my own age.

I like the story of "Story-Book House" very much indeed.

Kathleen C.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Editor:

I am 17 years old and live in Chicago. I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday school for almost a year, and I have learned quite a lot about God since then.

I have been taking the Monitor for quite a while, and do I enjoy the Mail Bag and all the other interesting nooks? I should say so.

I wish more boys would write to the Mail Bag, and I sure would love to correspond with Neville R.

Herman P.

Valley Home, Calif.

Dear Editor:

Please forward the enclosed to Mabel D. of Adams, Mass. I am glad to have someone to write to in a different part of the United

The Adventures of Waddles

JOE WILDGOOSE WRITES, WELL, HERE I AM A FEW MILES SOUTH OF ALABAMA.

THE PICTURE PUZZLE I ENCLOSE A LOT OF INFORMATION SHOWS

ABOUT THE NAME OF TOWN AND BAY WHERE MANY DUCKS AND GESE NOW SWIM.

YOU'LL FIND THIS PUZZLE IS INDEED A VERY EASY ONE TO READ.

THE HOME FORUM

Mysteries of the Lecture Platform

THERE are two things about public lecturing that I do not understand at all. I cannot see why anyone should care to listen to lectures, and I cannot imagine why anyone should care to give them.

The eloquence of the American Indians is not at all difficult to explain, for it was their friend, their newspaper, their radio. If I were an aboriginal Indian, or almost any other kind of savage, I might be able to listen to some man's talk for half an hour when no other possible amusement was stirring, but as matters stand, my native savagery being now all criss-crossed with streaks of civilization and as good as useless for listening purposes, I find that I cannot. This is one of the things that sometimes make me feel imperfectly American. My countrymen, and still more remarkably my countrywomen, can and do listen to lectures for hours at a time. They subscribe for whole courses of lectures, and, what is more, they attend them, under no sort of compulsion that I can discover. Did they learn it, I wonder, from the Indians? This looks plausible, for it is well known that the people of other lands have no such taste. Even so, it is very mysterious. Why should anyone willingly leave his library and go forth into a winter night to hear a lecture spoken by the most brilliant man on earth when he might sit still by the fire and read a book written by the dullest man?

A friend of mine suggests that people go out not so much to hear as to see the brilliant man. I have reminded him that the brilliant man's picture is in all the papers, and he is silenced. Another friend, more naive, suggests that perhaps people want to hear what the brilliant man has to say, but I have told him that every semblance of a thought this man has ever been blessed with is to be found in the man's books—which the lecture-going public does not buy. Thus my second friend is silenced, and the mystery remains.

Whenever I give a lecture, I always decide in advance that of course no one will come. Why should anyone? If I were another man, I should not walk across the street to hear the man that I now am speak—not, at any rate, if I knew as much as I do now about the eleventh-hour-fifty-ninth-minute rush in which most lectures are prepared. And yet, I have never lectured to a room entirely empty. People have come to hear me not merely from across the street but from blocks away, and they have paid down hard money at the door. Reader, you would be surprised—though certainly not more than I always am. And when my lecture is over people, often come up and say that they have enjoyed it. Honest-looking people, I mean, whom one feels almost obliged to believe. I cannot make it out.

Now that I have confessed that I sometimes give lectures myself, it may seem that I should be able to throw some light upon the second mystery. But not so. The more lectures I give the more difficult that second problem appears to me. Almost invariably when I have just finished a lecture and am on my way home, it seems quite insoluble. Why

should anyone ever consent to mount the lecture platform? I ask myself, and I answer that I do not know. And then I promise myself that this lecture just safely over shall be the last. I look back with a humorous compassion upon my platform career which at one time upon a period of boyhood which he can no longer comprehend. Then, a week or so later, someone asks me to give a lecture somewhere and—I do.

Clearly, this is a strange thing in our human nature which has not been looked into. We are treading unexplored territory.

But there may be one or two of my readers who have never yet given a public lecture, and they may not, I understand, how remarkable a thing it is that anyone should ever consent to do so. Let me be somewhat explicit, therefore. Let me recall the patient listener who had heard me read "The Dauber," "The Evening Mercy," and "The Daffodil Fields" on three successive days, and who asserted most vigorously, "after the last reading that the man who wrote them could not possibly be a good poet, as I had implied that he was, because they contained 'so much bad language.'" Let me recall the young women to be found in nearly every audience who come forward after the lecture to reassert, argumentatively and with intent to refute you, the main points you have tried to make. Let me recall the clubs of the wealthy that offer lecturers fees of twenty-five dollars, the clubs that send flowers instead of a fee—not that lecturers as a class do not care for flowers!—and the clubs that think it an affront to one's dignity to send anything. Then there are the clubs that tell you about the "talent" that has (or should one say have?) been glad to perform before them merely "for the advertising." Such invitations one usually declines, feeling that after he has given his lecture he would be in debt to his audience to an indefinite amount. And let me not leave out the very imposing lady in one of my audiences who shook her head slowly and firmly from side to side in emphatic disapproval or disbelief, at the end of every paragraph.

Am I beginning to make it clear that there is a mystery in this matter? Add to what I have said that a lecture which has succeeded brilliantly before one group of hearers may fail dismally with another of exactly the same sort, for no reason that you can discover or imagine. There are some audiences as unresponsive as a stone wall; no vibration of sympathy comes from them, not a smile, not a frown, not a look of comprehension. Then it is that the most veteran and indurated lecturer would cheerfully exchange places with any other man on earth. While his tongue and lips proceed with the pronunciation of words which he hopes will make some kind of sense, his thoughts are racing back and forth over the universe, seeking some avenue of escape. They climb mountains and dive to the under-sea; they hunt for shelter in the remotest of the unimagined world when lectures and lecturing will be only something written about in long-forgotten books. But his thoughts find no refuge. Always they come back with the question, "What is all this?" There is no answer. O all you who have sat comfortably, albeit somewhat impatiently, in chairs, forgetting the fact that in order to have good lectures, how little has good audience too, how little have you guessed what thoughts were his! More than once, in the middle abysses of a lecture that has gone in this way, I have heard a great voice proclaiming deep down in me: "Never again!"

Now am I to admit, after saying all this, that the true reason why I go on lecturing is, simply, that I enjoy it? If there is an inconsistency, I must let it stand. The lecture is a by-product of the literary workshop, and anyone can see why it should be an agreeable variation to those who have to do most of their work by means of the written and printed word. To see one's audience and be seen by it, to substitute gesture and facial expression and the thrill of the voice for the page—this is that made lecturers, on occasion, even of Emerson and Thoreau, Carlyle and Arnold, Thackeray and Dickens. Looked at in this way, the mystery disappears. And I can understand, also, why it is that the people who compose audiences prefer the voice to the page, although I do not share their feeling.

A lecturer who enjoys his work and persists in it must be something of a humorist and a lover of his kind. If one has an insufficient stock of humor, he will soon leave the platform in disgust; but if he has a good deal of wit, it is well, of course, that he should have something to say and a graceful way of saying it, although these qualifications are frequently dispensed with, but it is necessary for him to have a large, and indeed an inexhaustible faculty of laughter—of laughter neither scornful nor yet sentimental and directed rather more at himself than at his fellows. Yet he must see their follies too, not derisively but unerringly. He must be a delightful spectator at the Human Comedy, willing on occasion—that is to say, whenever he is invited—to take the stage himself and play whatever part, be it that of zany or of sage, the mood of the on-lookers may demand. O. S.

Dickens

Yes, he had many and grave faults. So had Sir Walter and the good Dumas; so, to be candid, did Shakespeare himself—Shakespeare, the king of kings. To myself he is always the man of his unrivaled and enchanting letters—is always an incarnation of generous and abounding gaiety, a type of beneficent earnestness, a great expression of intellectual vigor and emotional vivacity. I love to reflect that even as he was the inspiration of my boyhood so is he the delight of my middle age. I love to think that while English literature endures he will be remembered as one who loved his fellow men, and did more to make them happy and amiable than any other writer of his time.—W. E. HENLEY, in "Views and Reviews."

The Runner of the Highway

When traveling over the semi-arid sections of the American southwest, you will, often observe a curious brown bird racing along beside the trail on his little slender legs. He is known by many names. The pretty Spanish name for him is "Courierr del Camino" (Runner of the Highway). He is noted for his swiftness of foot, getting over the desert at an astonishing rate, often flying close to the ground with outstretched wings and spread tail like a small airplane.

You will admire his good nature and courage. No matter how great the heat he never complains by panting with opened beak and outstretched wings as other birds do. He springs easily over the hot sands or across the pavement or teters

and rocks on his long legs or bobs up and down in the partial shade of a feathery leafed mesquite tree.

His general coloring is brown. The rays of the sun bring to light an iridescent metallic luster of green on the wings and upper parts. He has a crest of dark blue which he can raise and lower at will, giving him a fierce appearance contrary to his character. His eyes are large and bright and light gray in color. At close range you would marvel at the bright touches, near his eyes, of Prussian blue, light blue, and orange.

The tail is very long, graduated and broad, the central feathers being much the longest and tipped with white. He has a way of fluffing out his feathers and spreading his

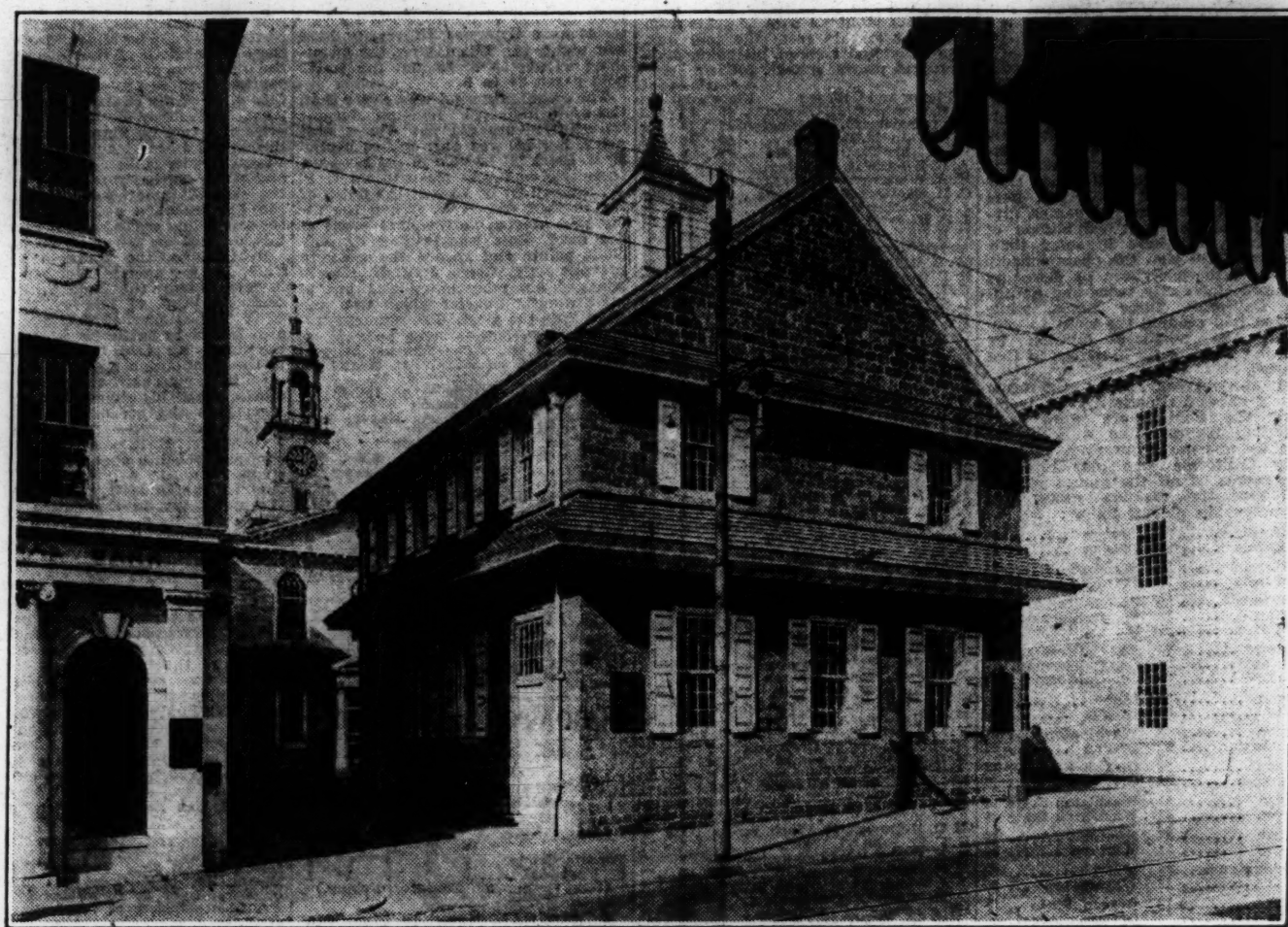
tail like a fan which gives one the impression of a much larger bird. He is about twenty-two inches long and the tail is often twelve inches in length. He has two toes in front and two in the back and you are very likely to find this odd imprint in the dust of any desert road. When started he will run quickly and rise and fly a little space, uttering a series of "tut-tuts" far from musical.

The road-runner is one of the most interesting and humorous birds of the desert, and it has been agreed upon among his admirers that he is the most difficult to photograph. He is so active and alert and can vanish so quickly into the brush, it is almost impossible to get his picture. Often when you have

driven on and look back, you will see just his little head sticking up over the ditch bank, observing you with sly, bright eyes.

Curiosity and friendliness are two of the characteristics of this strange bird of the arid lands. When you make camp on the desert he will at first keep aloof. While tetering, hobbling, and running he will observe your every move, and if you do not harm him he will venture nearer each day until at last he will come into the camp for bits of food.

Often when the heat is flowing like waves over the desert, and not another bird is in sight, the little road-runner will appear beside the trail. With his bright eyes, his little twinkling legs, and with crest and tail fluffing, he seems like an embodiment of alertness and happiness.



Chester Court House, Pennsylvania

The "Homer" of Georg Brandes

Translated for The Christian Science Monitor

To assign to Homer all that bears his name is sheer folly. Antiquity's greatest philologist, Aristophanes of Byzantium, and his world-famous pupil, Ariarctos of Samothrace, the greatest critic of ancient times, already pronounced their well-founded criticism regarding this childish opinion. As near as can be judged, the epic poetry of antiquity, at any rate the Iliad, and perhaps also the Odyssey, came out of the island of Chios, near the coast of Asia. It is impossible to say whether the ingenious individual who composed the first Book of the Iliad had his home on that island or on Lesbos or in Smyrna.

The original poet, who is called Homer, because his pupils on Chios called themselves Homerides, may have been an Aolian or a Dorian, or among Ionians. In any event, we find that the Aolians made heroic songs of the old legends until these reached their full flowering in the hands of the Ionians. The founding of the colonies began in 1043 B. C. The great Ionian migration is assigned to the same year. The development of epic poetry must have followed shortly after this latest period. I am inclined to think that the original Iliad came into existence around the year 950 B. C., the original Odyssey around 850 B. C. Since both the Iliad (IX, 380) and the Odyssey (IV, 185) speak with the greatest admiration of the Egyptian city of Thebes as standing in its wealth and splendid glory, I cannot very well place the date of the epics fifty years later, as has been done by those folk wanderers for Thebes by that time had fallen from its high estate.

I have slight doubt that the original poets of the Iliad were of the Aolian stock. The scene is Troy on the Aolian soil. The hero Achilles comes from Aolian Thessaly. The poem did not originate in Mycenae. . . . The oldest parts, as is easily seen, were altered from the Aolian to the Ionian. The later parts had the same origin, but received a stronger Ionian coloring. I am not at all sure but what the action originally was placed in Thessaly. In that case it must have been the legend about the military expedition across the sea. Historically considered, the Aolians seem to have laid siege to Hissarlik, as the Trojan Iliad is now called.

These folk wanderers forced the northern warriors right down into the Peloponnese, for which reason we find Menelaus as king of Sparta, while a stream of Greeks from the Aegean in Asia encounters a stream from Thessaly. This migration, which frequently led to flights of men, women and children, and hasty construction of ships to avoid the enemy in unknown waters and consequent landings on foreign shores where tragedy awaited them, stirred the Greek soul to its innermost depth, filled it with memories of brave deeds, as well as bitter experience, and brought "Homer" into being in so far as it linked a number of separately sung ballads into a whole and molded them into a single epic. During the general flight by land and sea, the Aolian stock rose into prominence, and the first flowers of this stock are what we call the Iliad and the Odyssey.

In determining the age of the poems, we have at hand not a few

RIGHT in the heart of the little city of Chester, where some of the first Pennsylvania settlers made their homes, stands the fine group of colonial buildings that give the little town an air of dignified distinction. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that the city has grown around these buildings until they occupy the center of a busy block, but many visitors find their interest drawn to these old reminders of history.

To that person seeking an example of early Pennsylvania architecture, the Colonial Court House at Chester is especially interesting. In its great bay window, which does not show in the picture, stands a long Windsor bench where many a distinguished colonist has sat in grave and lengthy thought. In that old building men and women were tried for every type of disorder. Through the adjoining forests and fields Indians roamed as freely as they wished until they annoyed the border settlers, when they were brought speedily to trial in the paneled rooms of the old Court House under the strict judgment of the stern, honest men who constituted "the court."

The Chester Court House was built in 1724, the oldest building in the United States which has remained in continuous public service.

Ordering Seed

Today Christopher and I made out our seed orders. Delightful task! to be undertaken only when mood and opportunity are precisely right. One must have plenty of time, with no least sense of pressure or hurry; one must have a tranquil, optimistic mood. For the matter of that, the seed catalogues take care of the latter trait—almost too well—to the endangering of the tranquillity. For how can one possess oneself in undistracted serenity when two hundred separate kinds of flowers and vegetables are recommended as just what one's garden needs?

This year, in the interests of a less busy summer than last year's or the year-before's, Christopher and I took pains to remind each other of certain disappointments. Acrotis grounds, hopelessly sown for several seasons, has never done well with us. Stock and snapdragon ought to be started in the house, and we have not had very good luck with that method. Marigolds tend to break at the neck; calendulas are more satisfactory, though they have not such a nice name. We must not plant too many squashes or string beans; last year we had to throw quantities away. Let us by all means make this a season of reserve and limitation; let us confine ourselves to a few plants we can trust.

There is something comically inevitable about the exuberance of the seed catalogues. It was tears much for Christopher and me. . . . In no time at all, we were reading out loud to each other antipathetically. "No garden ought to be without this charming plant. Let's try it!" "This noble melon! I'll certainly have to have that." Considerations of drought or deluge, weeds, cut worms, blight, aphids, all were forgotten. . . . On the whole, we have come out pretty well with our list this year. It is composed exclusively of seeds which are to be sown in the open ground when all danger from frost is over (as if one could ever fix that date in Vermont!) and which have an established reputation for prosperity.—ZEPHYRUS HUMPHREY, in "Winter-wise."

Homage to the Queen

Amidst these bursts of music, which, as if the work of enchantment, seemed now close at hand, now softened by distant space, now wailing so low and sweet as if that distance were gradually prolonged until only the last lingering strains could reach the ear, Queen Elizabeth crossed the Gallery-tower, and came upon the long bridge, which extended from thence to Mortimer's Tower, and which was already as light as day, so many torches had been fastened to the palisades on either side. Most of the nobles here alighted, and sent their horses to the neighbouring village of Kenilworth, following the Queen on foot, as did the gentlemen who had stood in array to receive her at the Gallery-tower.

Meanwhile, the Queen had no sooner stepped on the bridge than a new spectacle was provided; for as soon as the music gave signal that she was so far advanced, a raft, so disposed as to resemble a small floating island, illuminated by a great variety of torches, and surrounded by floating pageants formed to represent sea horses, on which sat Tritons, Nereids, and other fabulous deities of the seas and rivers, made its appearance upon the lake, and, issuing from behind a small heronry where it had been concealed, floated gently towards the farther end of the bridge.

On the islet appeared a beautiful woman, clad in a watch-coloured silken mantle, bound with a broad girdle, inscribed with characters like the phylacteries of the Hebrews. Her feet and arms were bare, but her wrists and ankles were adorned with gold bracelets of uncommon size. Amidst her long silky black hair, she wore a crown or chaplet of artificial mistletoe, and bore in her hand a rod of ebony tipped with silver. Two Nymphs attended on her, dressed in the same antique and mystical guise.

The pageant was so well managed, that this Lady of the Floating Island, having performed her voyage with much picturesque effect, landed at Mortimer's Tower with her two attendants, just as Elizabeth presented herself before that outwork. The stranger then, in a well-penned speech, announced herself as that famous Lady of the Lake, renowned in the stories of King Arthur, who had nursed the youth of the dejected Sir Lancelot; and whose beauty had proved too powerful both for the wisdom and the spells of the mighty Merlin. Since that early period she had remained possessed of her crystal dominions, she said, despite the various men of fame and might by whom Kenilworth had been successively tenanted. The Saxons, the Danes, the Normans, the Saint-Lows, the Clintons, the Mountforts, the Mortimers, the Plantagenets, great though they were in arms and magnificence, had never, she said, caused her to raise her head from the waters which hid her crystal palace. But a greater than all these great names had now appeared, and she came in homage and duty to welcome the peerless Elizabeth to all sport, which the Castle and its environs, which she could afford—From Scott's "Kenilworth."

Forgetting the Things Which Are Behind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE KNOW little of the result of Paul's appeal to Caesar, but we know a great deal of what he had been doing in Rome. His residence there was fruitful in good works, as he steadily preached to all around him, preached so well, indeed, that, as he frankly declares, even his misfortunes had "fallen out rather unto the furtherance of the gospel." In none of his other letters to the churches does Paul write with his heart so filled with joy and confidence,—joy in the sense of work well done, and confidence in those devoted ones who had remained his faithful followers.

There is also pathos in this letter of Paul's to the church at Philippi. He recites briefly and modestly the few simple facts touching upon his own personal history, and then with wistful regret reminds them of the hardships he had himself put upon the church before his conversion. It would appear that he meant to review his glorious ministry in one sweet and affectionate letter before going to his trial, which must have followed almost immediately. While he gloried in his labors and in his dangers, he never shirked the responsibility resting upon him for those hard days when he had harried the saints, and had men and women into the cruel courts, where malice too often usurped the place of mercy and justice.

As the great Apostle to the Gentiles set forth the depths of the spiritual riches he possessed in such abundance, he may well have reflected on the marked transformation in his own nature since his memorable journey to Damascus. He had started as Saul, hurling condemnation and destruction upon the disciples of the gentle Jesus; he was now writing as Paul, sending blessing and benediction to his loyal and obedient brethren in Christ. Then he had been the scourge of the church; now he stood forth its boldest defender. No wonder he could write to the church at Philippi, "Forgetting those things which

The Little Mussel

One foot I have, one silvery foot
That takes me where I want to go,
And though I step through mud and
muck
My slipper stays as white as snow.

This feathery green hair of mine,
O ripples, comb it as you pass!
Any growing lip-lap
Will do to back my looking glass.

I'll climb the stems of water plants,
Cling to the sunny tufts alone,
Draw my way foot within—
And hide, and sleep, till I am grown.

—ROBERTA TRALE SWARTZ, in "Little-pot."

Crome's Great Spaces

Because the longing for great spaces is upon me, and editorial work says, "No," I have hung six spacious pictures in which a glorious light is ever playing—all of them painted by Old Crome, and every one of them known to me as intimately as my Shakespeare. There are the "View on Mousehold Heath," "The Windmill," "Moonrise on the Yare," and the "Poringland Oak" from the National Gallery; "Slate Quarries" from the Tate, and the "Lane with Pollards" from Mr. Russell Colman's wonderful collection. I have stolen the lot, and here they are!

"Old Crome" is a magician, as his name would seem to suggest. . . . Intuitively, he knew the light, the lovely soft light of the sun and moon suffusing the whole atmosphere with its effluence increase, playing upon the moving clouds, the massed hills of Cumberland, the gliding Norfolk waters; upon the rich earth, and the leaves of trees. . . . His pictures keep their secret. They are ours and that is enough.

Look at that picture of the Windmill—how it invites us in, by way of the rough heath track, past the colossal sign-post and the diminutive miller, up the trodden path past the donkeys by the quarry, and away to the Mill. Past the Mill again to where distant cows stand tiny on the skyline, and further off still on the far hills, and away into the clouds and the glorious sky; for the subject of that picture is the sky. It is this glorious leap into space that is so satisfying in his pictures of Mousehold Heath. One stands as it were in the foreground among those overgrown wild flowers, and off one's vision goes to the opposite hill where the shepherd stands, and off again to a ridge beyond, and again to a ridge beyond that, and away into the lovely summer sky. . . .

Now turn to that most lovely and solemn painting, "Moonrise on the Mouth of the Yare." No one but Crome has ever succeeded in catching that ineffable beauty and setting it in paint. The glorious shape, the solemn stillness, of that silhouetted windmill, the barns and wharves, are a perfect foil to the subtle and most delicate play of golden moonlight on water and sail, upon the night-clouds, and deep into the quiet sky. I love that picture for its associations but much more for its own matchless beauty.

Next is that noble picture, "A Lane with Pollards." . . . I always come back to that perfect picture with something of a shock of delight. Such dignity! Such delicate treatment of the trees in contrast with the rich full colour of the foreground earth. All Crome's trees are wonderful, but surely never was tree so fortunate in its painter as the mighty Poringland Oak!—Guy N. POCOCK, in "The Little Room."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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TWO UNBEATEN PLAYERS LEFT

Horemans Loses to Hagen- lacher After Grange De- feated the Latter

WORLD 18½ BALKLINE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING			
	W.	L.	H.R. B.G.
Welker Cochran	3	0	299 80
Jacob Schaefer	3	0	221 80
Edouard Horemans	3	1	142 45 3-4
Elfiy Grange	3	3	181 36 4-11
Eric Hagenlaecher	2	2	118 80
W. F. Hoppe	1	3	156 29 1-8

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—The four players with a .500 percentage or better in the world's championship 18.2 bankline billiard tournament here were booked for matches today and tonight after another tournament upset which broke the triple tie that existed prior to yesterday's battles.

title holder, now tied with Weiker Cochran of California for first place with three wins and no defeats, was to face Eric Hagelacher of Germany, another former champion, in the afternoon contest, while Cochran will meet Edouard. Horemans of Belgium tonight.

Hagelacher, after losing his second

Felix Grange of France, 378 to 400, in 11 innings, came back strong last night and defeated Horemans, 400 to 183. The German went out in five innings for an average of 80, equaling the best for the tournament made by both Schaefer and Cochran. His high run was 118, which the Belgian bettered by three. The match by frames:

400. High run—118. Average—80.
Edouard Horemans—121 2 17 43—183.
High run—121. Average—45½.
The Grange-Hagenlacher match was the closest of any of the tournament. The Frenchman got off to a lead. Hagenlacher crept past him in the ninth inning, but in the tenth Grange went to the fore.

The match by frames:

Eric Hagenlacher	-2	0	66	4	53	95	0	53
84	25	14	-378.	High run	-95.	Average	-	
31	4	-11.						

Felix Grange	-5	3	125	4	77	65	47	5	3
33	33	-400.	High run	-125.	Average	-			
36	4	-11.							

FRENCH NET STARS ARRIVE

Borotra and Jacques B. Brugnon arrived here yesterday* from France to compete in an international team match and in the United States indoor tennis championships, starting March 19 here. During the early stages of the indoor tournament, the French stars will meet Francis T. Hunter, former Olympic doubles champion, with Vincent Richards, and Manuel Alonso, ranked at No.

WELCH RECEIVES CUP
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 10.—C. A. Welch 2d, owner of the R Class yacht Yankee, was presented with the New York Yacht Club Cup for winning the series of races off Newport, R. I., last summer. The presentation was made by Commodore

VICTORIA WINS EASILY
LONDON, March 19 (P)—The Montreal Victorias defeated the British Ice hockey team 14 goals to 1 at the Westminster Ice Club last night. Fully 3000 spectators attended the game.

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FOR BUSINESS

EXPORTS GAIN

Will Be Ascertained If the 1926 Level Can Be Maintained

business is passing through a test month, says the American Bankers' Association Journal in its current issue appraisal. January was characterized by important price changes somewhat better than the Journal says. "February brought the usual seasonal expansion most lines that had been rather anxiously awaited. March will give an outline of the agricultural prospects, and the first half of April will show trade, and will show whether the expansion in industry, augmented by building construction and other outdoor activities, is justified in continuing. It will be the best month to judge whether the business is being maintained at, or near the record level

Opinions seem to diverge considerably. Many authorities are pessimistic as they were at the beginning of the year, or even more so; in this class have not altered their opinion, and still think that the years, and have been justified. Credit making commitments for 1927 at the expectation, in the majority of cases, is not too far from the mark. This expectation is, it is believed, a sincere and reasonable one. Other observers are not at all optimistic. They think that the increasing and automobile production as the end of booms that have been important in our past years. They say, is narrowing the margin of profit to the vanishing point, and that the depression is inevitable. They are likely to come only after labor struggles including strikes and unemployment, the first crisis, in coal, being the most serious. They also point out instances the industrial machine, due to high production, could easily amuck, while competitive wars between the nations would be disastrous to the small enterprise.

Between these extreme views there is a middle ground, based on the fact that the American economy is characteristic of modern business, namely, its broad diversity. America has broadened its scope, agriculture, for example, has been supplemented by factories making an endless variety of finished goods, foreign trade on a tremendous scale, and the transportation system is entirely different.

can hardly be compared with the elastic and inelastic system of the stock market. The business today is very like a variable conductor, and adjustments which are necessary from time to time to be effected without seriously disturbing the aggregate volume of all business.

The stock market is an example of a condition where the greater number of issues offered during the few years has made it rather too easy to be affected much by ordinary windings or by the manipulations of speculators. Individual stocks will be bought and sold in quantities in certain industries, but without raising or lowering the entire market.

The breadth and complexity of

ness, fortified by the established
om of hand-to-mouth buying, ap-
s to be the best hope for stability.
a situation makes for good
business, keen competition,
ts for the capable unit and failure
the marginal producer. This is
and prosperity' that will endure and
benefit the great majority of our

AMERICAN TEL. EARNINGS

	1927	1926	Inc.
gross. \$7,973,041	\$7,888,667	\$84,374	
af txs. 3,491,477	3,671,612	\$180,135	
decrease.			

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, March 10—Consols for today were 54½. De Beers 16½. Anglo-American 16½.

	High	Low	1:30
Galsigo 7s '38 ...	91	90½	91
GatineauPw 5s '56	96½	96½	96½
GatineauPw6s '41	99½	99½	99½

GenMotA	5s	37	100	100	100
GenAmlinc	5s	37	100	100	100
GA Pow	5s	37	97	97	97
Goodyer T&R	5s	28	98	98	98
GrTk	5s	36	103	103	103
Head Rob	7s	36	103	103	103
Ind Oil	6s	31	103	103	103
Ind Ljm	6s	41	99	98	98
Ind P&L	5s	37	98	98	98
Int Gt Nor	6s	56	98	99	99
Int Paper	6s	58	98	99	99
IntNatG	6www	36	101	100	100
KayserJ&C	5s	47	96	96	96
Laclede G	5s	47	100	100	100

High P 8 6	5	26	97%	97%	97%
Manit L 8 5	4	51	99%	98%	98%
Mans G 5 1	4	46	103%	102%	103%
McCro S 2 5	4	41	98%	98	98%
Mont L & P 5	4	51	99%	99%	99%
Morris & Co 7	5	30	104%	104%	104%
Narragan 5	5	57	99	99	99
Nat Dist 6 1	5	35	98%	98%	99%
Nat P & L 6	5	2026	100	99%	100
Nat Pub S 6 1	5	...	99%	99%	99%
NOT&M 5	5	56	103%	103%	103%
No Am Ed 5	5	57	98	98	98
NCont U 6 1	5	42	100%	100%	100%
No Stat Pw 6 1	5	111	111	111	111

Ohio Pow 5 B 52	98%	98%	98%
Ohio Pw 45s D 56	90%	90%	90%
Oklia Nat Gas 61s 102s	102%	102%	102%
Penn O Ed 6s 50.119	119	119	119
Penn O Ed 4 1/2s w 95	95	95	95
PennOhioE6s50w	96%	96%	96%
PennP&L5sD'53	99%	99%	99%
PhilaE15s2'72	103%	103%	103%
PotomacE6s56	95%	95%	95%
PubSerNJ5s 56	101%	101	101
PubSerE&G5s	99%	99%	99%

Shulte Re 68/35.....	93	93	93
Shawheen Tr 73/1.....	100	100	100
SEP&L 6s 2025/w.....	98%	98 1/2	98 3/4
So Cal Ed 5/15.....	99 1/4	99	99 1/4
So Cal Ed 5/15 new.....	99 1/4	99	99 1/4
So west P&L 6s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
StanOil NY 6 1/2/33.....	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Uni Oil 5 1/2/3.....	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Swift Co 5s/32.....	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 1/2
Uni Oil Prod 8s/31.....	70	70	70
US Rub 6 1/2/31.....	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
US Rub 6 1/2/31.....	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4

FOREIGN BONDS			
Antioquia 7s	86 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4
Baden C M 7s	51.100	100 1/2	100 1/2
Catalvio P 4 1/2s	42 9/16	96 3/4	96 3/4
Berlin E 6 1/2s	51. 98	97 1/2	97 1/2
El Elv	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4
Bolivia 7s	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4
Buen A P 7s	52. 47	99	99
Buen A P 7s	52. 94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Buen A P 7s	52. 94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2

Chile	MBK 6s.	97	97	97
Costa Rica	Rep 7s.	95	95	95
Dan	Can 5s	55	98	98
Dan	M Bk 6s	70	100	100
Denmk	K 5s	101	100	101
Finl	1st Bohem 7s	97	97	97
Finl	Ind Bk 7s	44	100	100
Ger	Can M 7s.	100	100	100
It	C E L P 6s	50	95	95
Lamburg	E 7s	35,101	101	101
Lamburg	E State 6s	98	98	98

Uruguay	7s	29.....	102%	102%	102%
Uruguay	El	7s.....	97%	97%	97%
Venezuela	MAS	7s.....	107%	107%	107%
Venezuela	Col	7s	51.94	94	94
Venezuela	Pr	7s	51.108%	108%	108%
Venezuela	Monte	7s	37.100%	100%	100%
Venezuela	7s	56.....	99%	99%	99%
Venezuela	FS	6 1/2	51	99%	99%
Venezuela	Grande	7s	66	97%	97%
Venezuela	6 1/2	setcs	NC	13	13
Venezuela	7s	Ltd	55	99%	99%

axxon S Mfg 78.45.101	101	101
axxonStMfg 78.45.98%	98%	98%
demenaH 61% .105	104%	104%
tinnes Corp 78.100%	100	100%
tinnes Indus 78.100%	100	100%
wiss C 51% .29.101%	101%	101%
ierz IrStW 78.30.102%	102%	102%
ietz L 71% .46.109%	109%	109%
ietz L 71% .46ww.101%	101	101
nlt Kl Serv 78.98%	97%	97%
nlt Kl Serv C 81% .96%	96%	96%
S Salvat 78.102%	103%	103%

nStlWksB7n51...	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	ot
nStlWksG6 $\frac{1}{2}$ n51.105	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	di
ual sales. ‡Ex-dividend.	105	105	105	to
t stocks.				th
				co

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK BOND MARKET

CANADA SHOWS STEADY GAINS

Trade With United States Increases—Employment at High Level

OTTAWA, Ont., March 10. (Special).—The economic situation in Canada is highly gratifying. Gains are being steadily recorded in most lines of business, an optimism prevails throughout the whole country.

An interesting feature of the foreign trade situation is the steady increase in the business transacted between Canada and the United States. The total trade between the two countries during the 12 months ended January amounted to \$1,144,746,666, an increase of \$33,433,963 compared with the previous 12 months.

The imports from the United States during that period reached \$675,207,714, as compared with \$588,358,337 for the 12 months ended January, 1926. The exports amounted to \$478,538,952, as compared with \$456,389,316 during the previous year.

The outstanding increase in the imports from the United States was in iron and its products, which totaled \$198,867,417, compared with \$174,749,479 in the previous 12 months. The greatest gains under this heading were in rolling mill products, machinery, automobiles, automobile parts and hardware and electrical equipment.

There was also a substantial increase in imports of non-metallic minerals from across the border, the total being \$129,435,000, compared with \$110,877,000 during the previous year.

The falling off in exports to the United States was due mainly to a decrease in shipments of animal products. The total exports under this heading were valued at \$70,664,261, a decline of more than \$7,000,000 from the other hand, there was an increase of nearly \$9,000,000 in shipments of wood and paper, primarily newsprint.

Bank Deposits Increase

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in its latest survey of business conditions, states that the industrial expansion in Canada since September, 1924, has been paralleled by a significant increase in the savings deposits of the chartered banks, the increase in notice deposits being 16.5 per cent. The gain during the first 15 months of the period was rapid and nearly continuous.

The definite resumption of industrial activity has made itself felt in other lines. Employment continues at an unusually high level and the different branches of industry are more busily employed than at this time last year. Along the same lines, retail and wholesale dealers throughout the Dominion report a substantial volume of business. The various weekly trade reports are uniformly optimistic in tone. Reports from the food and shoe manufacturing industries are of a generally favorable character, and the situation is considerably improved, as compared with a year ago.

In the central part of the country retail trade is continuing on a fairly satisfactory basis. Collections have improved to some extent and may be considered as good for this time of the year. A good volume of business is also in evidence in most of the western centers.

Stocks Strong and Active

February was a month of extreme buoyancy on the Montreal Stock Exchange, the strength of the previous two months being continued with increasing vigor.

Bank debits to individual accounts at the clearing house centers were greater in January than in the corresponding month of any year since the statistics were first collected in 1924. The total in January, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the Canadian Bankers' Association, was \$2,618,800,000, as compared with \$2,658,200,000 in January, 1926, an increase of \$230,600,000, or 10.5 per cent. After adjustment for seasonal variations this increase over December, 1926, was more than 10 per cent.

Steel Business Increases

The tide of immigration to the Dominion is rising rapidly. The reports of Immigration and Colonization reports that 4161 immigrants came to Canada in January, as compared with 2321 in the corresponding month of last year, an increase of 79 per cent. British immigrants in January numbered 899, while 905 came from the United States, and 2360 from other countries. In the 10 months of the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1927, 118,199 immigrants came to the Dominion, compared with 76,439 for the corresponding period a year ago.

Construction contracts awarded in February totaled \$19,516,700 compared with \$16,771,600 in January, and \$13,477,600 in February, 1926. This large increase so early in the year is attributed not only to the very favorable winter building season but also to the better tone of general business which is expected to be maintained throughout the year.

Application for permits to develop hydro power in western Ontario and northern Manitoba has increased to such an extent that the Dominion government represents an ultimate volume of 5,000,000 horse power, indicating the incalculable growth that the territory is achieving. These range all the way from the Lake of the Woods country to the basin of the Nelson River, and relate to pulp and paper mills, mining plants, electric hydro promotion and transportation projects.

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company pamphlet report for year ended Dec. 31, 1926, shows net of \$1,228,837 after charges and federal taxes, the same as in preliminary report, equivalent to a share on 96,275 shares, compared with \$716,492 in 1925, or \$7.44 per share. The company's total assets, \$1,365,648, compared with \$1,223,111 in 1925, and profit and loss surplus, \$1,456,269, compared with \$1,456,269 in 1925. Total assets, \$1,456,269, compared with \$1,456,269 in 1925.

PACIFIC COAST COMPANY

Pacific Coast Company report for 1926 compares:

	1926	1925
Gross earnings	\$5,017,217	\$5,792,632
Net	\$1,257,257	\$1,257,257
First pr. divs.	76,250	76,250
Second pr. divs.	76,250	76,250
Surplus	74,441	169,088

CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM CO.

LOS ANGELES, March 10. California Petroleum Company has closed a contract for a 30-year lease on 12 oil fields of the new 12-story building to house United Artists' first owned Los Angeles theater, total lease rental is \$3,600,000.

BANK OF ITALY STOCK SPLIT-UP

NEW YORK—Bank of Italy National Trust Savings Association, successor to the Bank of Italy, plans a split-up of the present \$100 par shares into four of \$25 par.

AFRICAN RAILS

ADD 500 MILES

Number of Passengers Grows to Highest on Record by Some 5,500,000

SANDERTON, S. A. (Special Correspondence).—A satisfactory position is indicated in the annual report of the general manager of the South African railways, just published, for the year ended March 31, 1926. The total open mileage of railways is now 2052 miles, an increase of 500 miles on the previous year.

An interesting point in the report which shows the present Government's policy is that over 5000 more Europeans are now employed than in the former year.

The total capital expenditure on railways, harbors and steamships for the year was £140,000,000, of which amount £125,000,000 went on railways. Earnings on the railway total £250,000,000, an increase of nearly £2,500,000 on the previous year. The expenditure for the year was £18,735,000, while the net surplus was £769,631.

As many as 76,300,000 passengers were carried, the highest on record, with an increase of almost 5,500,000. Goods and coal traffic, on the contrary, showed a decline of 10 per cent. The total revenue was £1,225,000,000, an increase of nearly £2,500,000 on the previous year. The expenditure for the year was £18,735,000, while the net surplus was £769,631.

An electrification system has been commenced, mainly in Natal, with 77 electric locomotive units, while the four motor transport services now covers over 1000 miles. Over 3,000,000 livestock were conveyed by rail and over 500,000 tons of maize and Kafir corn were handled in the elevator system, i.e., about one-fifth of the total crop produced in the sea-

There has been a gratifying increase in tourist traffic of nearly 700 overseas visitors, making the total for the year 6234. The visit of the steamship Africa has evidently originated a desire among American travelers to see South Africa, and arrangements are being made by the American Express Company for a second cruise in 1927. It is also understood that a party of 100 Canadian students will tour the Union this year.

Three projected cruises during 1928 are being discussed with three important companies in America. In order to cater for the needs of tourists more effectively the Administration has decided to build six self-contained saloons of a special design. These will have a combined dining and observation compartment, three staterooms and bathrooms.

ISLAND CREEK COAL

1926 PROFITS \$22.10 SHARE ON COMMON

In its application to the New York Stock Exchange to list recently authorized additional shares of common stock for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, of \$2,294,703. These earnings include profit on sale of coal, and compare with profit of \$2,210,949 in 1925 and \$2,426,569 in 1924.

After the year's dividend of \$6 on the 40,889 shares of preferred, total profits for 1926 amounted to \$2,623,489, equivalent to \$22.10 a share on the 118,480 shares of common stock outstanding. The company's assets during the year with \$16,091 in 1925 and \$17,911 in 1924.

At the close of 1926 Island Creek had current assets of \$9,922,108, of which cash and cash equivalents, \$2,294,703, Liberty bonds \$2,049,397, current liabilities amounted to \$1,944,136 leaving net working capital of \$7,677,972, compared with working capital of \$5,546,600 at the end of 1925.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Call Loans	Commercial Paper	Money
Call Loans	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Commercial Paper	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Money	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

Clearing House Figures

The 12 federal reserve banks in foreign exchange and the discount rate are as follows:

	Current	Previous	Parity
London	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Paris	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Brussels	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open High	Low	Mar. 10
14 1/2	101.19	101.19	101.19
14 1/2	101.19	101.19	101.19
14 1/2	101.19	101.19	101.19

UNION TANK PROFITS GAIN

Union Tank Car report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, shows net income of \$3,082,271 after depreciation and reserves. During the year, preferred stock was retired and a stock dividend of 25 per cent was paid on common. Based on 30,740 shares of common outstanding at the close of the year, above figures were equal to \$9.86 a share and compared with net income of \$2,715,607, or \$8.82 a share, on present share basis.

DUQUESNE LIGHT COMPANY

Duquesne Light Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, reports net of \$6,976,832 after depreciation, taxes, interest and amortization of \$700,000 for reserves, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$6,276,832, or \$11.25 a share on 550,000 shares of common. In 1925 net after depreciation, taxes and interest was \$6,643,009, or \$11.71 a share on common.

REPUBLIC STEEL EARNINGS

Report of Republic Steel Earnings and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, shows net income of \$7,147,472 after depreciation, taxes, interest and amortization of \$700,000 for reserves, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$6,447,472, or \$11.25 a share on 550,000 shares of common. In 1925 net after depreciation, taxes and interest was \$6,643,009, or \$11.71 a share on common.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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Cincinnati Tel. Valley 772 Main 43

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MANUFACTURER wants Ford owners and drivers to handle Ford trucks at a glance without unscrewing cap, gas in a Ford tank; take off old cap, screw on new cap with the Tank Top attached; break it off. H. O. FRANKLIN, 341 Lowell St., San Francisco, Calif.

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This brick and stone home with studio living room, located on a corner plot 15x150, with log burning fireplace, sun porch, dining room, kitchen, laundry, breakfast room, two bedrooms and bath; second floor: master bedroom with built-in shower, 2 other bedrooms and bathroom; central heating system; new plumbing throughout; hot water heat; steel construction; finished roof and all modern improvements; this house has exceptional architectural and can be bought at \$25,000 with terms, do not miss seeing it today.

THOS. R. SUTTON
83 Boston Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.
Phone Larchmont 1070 or 623

"A lot means a lot"
A home means a lot

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.

Realtors
110 State Street, Boston

Real Estate in All Its Branches
Management, sale and rental of all classes of property. Satisfactory references covering past 20 years.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 101 West 57th St., Apt. 1412—One large room, kitchenette, southern exposure, for 40 to 60 days, rent \$200.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Real estate broker offers for rent part of attractive office, Fifth Avenue near 42nd Street, of wood mold to suitable quarters. Box B-2. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Near Harvard Sq.—Room in pleasant apartment of two business women, desirable privileges. Tel. evenings 413-1422.

NEW YORK CITY, Broadway and 82nd St.

Bar Silver in New York, 55c
Bar Gold in New York, \$19.35
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Established 1905
16 Fustling Ave., Cantonville, Md.
Near Baltimore

A home for those desiring rest and care. Highly recommended.
Cantonville, Md.
Maryland State License
BOMM for rest and study near Buffalo, N. Y.; personal care if needed; reasonable rates. MISS ANNA S. LARSEN, Cantonville, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—A man to drive morning truck, 1926, 1927, or write LEWIS WILLIAMS, Spencer, N. Y.

BOYS WANTED

DELIVERED by wanted, after school hours and all day Saturday. IDEAL CLEANERS, 429 West 42nd St., Albany, N. Y. (Lafayette 6020).

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COUNSELLOR in boy's camp, tennis or swimming, or general service, day or night. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

QUALIFIED CUES STEWARD

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NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Will alter dresses, repair, make to order, evening wear, day dress, your house or take work home. CAROLINE ZIMMERMAN, 154 Drake Ave.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston, Thursday, March 10, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

In no recent decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States has the federal power, as contrasted to that of the states individually,

The Texas Primary Law Decision

been more clearly set forth and defined than in the opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Holmes in the Texas primary election case, wherein the operation and effect of both the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution are explained and construed. In the particular case under consideration there was involved, specifically, the question as to the right of Negro voters in the State of Texas to participate in Democratic primary elections. This privilege had been denied by statute.

It was not attempted, as has been the case in some other states, to disqualify such voters by the application to them of some particular test which white voters are not required to pass. The Texas prohibition was made to apply to Negroes as such, without qualification. No doubt it was sought to justify this particular law upon the theory that whereas a nomination at a Democratic primary in Texas is regarded as equivalent to an election at the polls in November, none but those able to qualify as members of the Democratic Party should be entitled to a vote therein. As elsewhere, it is explained, few Negroes are affiliated with the dominant party in the South. The inference is, therefore, that the statute referred to would not actually deprive many of that race of the privilege of voting in the selection of state officials.

But the Court finds that a larger and more important right has been ignored. The decision is based, fundamentally, upon the Fourteenth Amendment, which prohibits the states from passing any law abridging the rights of citizens on account of race or color. This, taken in connection with the Fifteenth Amendment, which extends the right of suffrage specifically to Negroes, is declared to render the Texas statute unconstitutional and void.

Of equal importance to the rule laid down as the basis of the Court's decision is the observation made in justification of the exercise of federal supervision and authority in directing the procedure in state primary elections. There seems reasonable ground for the inference which prevails in some quarters that the decision just rendered takes somewhat advanced ground from that adhered to by the prevailing opinion in the Newberry case, involving the right of a Senator from Michigan to a seat in Congress after it had been made to appear that the extravagant use of money had contributed to his success in the State primary election. It was held in that case that the federal authority had no jurisdiction over primary elections, even when senators and representatives in Congress were to be chosen. It is recalled that Chief Justice White, then presiding, insisted, in a minority opinion, that a primary cannot be dissociated from a general election, and that Congress has power to enact legislation affecting both. As yet there is no indication that an effort will be made to apply the decision in the Texas case to the situations which have arisen in Pennsylvania and Illinois, in which the right of two senators-elect to seats is being questioned. But there is no doubt that the plain language of the decision, concurred in by all the members of the Court, opens the way for the passage of legislation by the next Congress regulating senatorial and congressional primary elections in the future.

Two minor mass migrations of peoples which have been voluntarily carried out during the last few years deserve more attention than the world, sated with the barbarities of the involuntary migrations in Asia Minor, Russia and the Balkans, has found time to bestow upon them. These are the trek of some 30,000 of the warlike Tuareg tribesmen, the famed "People of the Veil," from their mountain fastnesses in the Sahara to northern Nigeria, and the more recent migration undertaken by many of the equally mysterious Druses of Syria from their historic homes in the Djebel Druse and the Hauran to new quarters in Transjordan.

Druses and Tuareg

It is a remarkable commentary on the widely divergent colonial policies pursued by Great Britain and France that in both cases the migrants have gone from beneath the tricolor to find fresh homes under the Union Jack. The Tuareg migration was the sequel to the methods adopted by the French, first while suppressing, and then in order to prevent a repetition of, the rebellion of 1917 in the Air Mountains, where a section of the Tuareg have lived for many centuries. The Druses, who came unwillingly under the French mandate for Syria in 1920 as a result of the defeat of Turkey during the World War, rose in rebellion in 1925, and twelve months later many of them, despairing of success, nevertheless preferred to give up their mountain homes and betake themselves to a swamp in Transjordan rather than surrender.

These two migrations are reputed to have caused the British Foreign Office a little natural uneasiness lest the Quai d'Orsay should feel that Great Britain was at the back of the difficulties France had had with these two indomitable and indeed somewhat similar races in Africa and Asia. For this reason there was at first some hesitation as to whether the migrants should be allowed to remain. But this would appear to have been overcome by inducing the new arrivals to give an undertaking that they would not stir up trouble for France among their kinsfolk who were still left on French territory.

Both Druses and Tuareg have a well-established tradition of friendship with Great Britain. As long ago as 1842 a British consul in Damascus saved a number of Druses from being unjustly executed by the Turks, and the incident has never been forgotten. The Druses of Mount Carmel, under the British mandate, have remained quiet through all the fighting which was taking place between their kinsmen and the French only a few miles away, and they have established a reputation as sober, industri-

ous cultivators. Of the Tuareg, Francis Rennell Rodd, in his book, "People of the Veil," published last year, says mildly, "They do not care for Europeans very much," but he adds that the British are excepted from this comprehensive and unfavorable verdict, for the Tuareg call them "the White Nobles, even in every-day conversation among themselves."

After their assassination in 1916 of Père de Foucauld, the Trappist missionary and French Government agent, whom his friends are now seeking to canonize, the lot of the Tuareg of Air was not a happy one, any more than was that of the Druses after General Sarrail, the High Commissioner of Syria in 1925, had refused to meet a deputation of their nobles to lay Druse complaints before him. It is much to be hoped that in their new quarters they will find peace. The Tuareg who went to northern Nigeria have apparently prospered so far, but the Druses in Transjordan are stated to be less happily situated. There are said to be wide vacant spaces of excellent land in Transjordan, and it would be a gracious act on the part of the British Government to investigate whether some of them cannot be allocated to the new arrivals in place of the swamp in which they are now understood to be living.

The bill for another state referendum on the prohibition question now pending in the Massachusetts Legislature ought to be beaten. Its adoption would be generally resented by the people of the Commonwealth, who have already voted twice on virtually the same subject, and who can only foresee a long future of foolish referenda if this effort to revive an adjudicated issue shall be successful.

We believe that a referendum in Massachusetts on the question of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment would be decided in the negative in 1928 by a larger vote than that which directed the enactment of a state prohibition enforcement law in 1924. That evasions of the law are common, and its enforcement weak and ineffective, particularly in Boston and the larger manufacturing towns, is notorious. Nevertheless, economic conditions under prohibition, however insufficiently enforced, have been such as to not merely justify but to demand its retention.

It would be idle to deny that in two or three of the major industrial interests of the State the last few years have been marked by serious depression. But there has resulted no widespread distress, no pauperism, no serious labor troubles. That these customary accompaniments of industrial stagnation have been thus absent has been due largely to the absence of liquor, with its discouragement of thrift and its encouragement of disorder. This fact is recognized by the financial and industrial interests of the State.

What is needed now is not a new and disorganizing discussion of the prohibition law, but rather a more vigorous enforcement and a more loyal observance of it generally. The more than 100 women chairmen of town Republican committees in Massachusetts recognized this fact when they petitioned the Legislature to reject the referendum proposition so that "enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment may go forward undisturbed and without equivocation." This phrase doubtless expresses the opinion of the vast majority of women voters of the State.

The members of the Legislature who vote for this measure should remember that in so doing they will antagonize not merely the women voters and the organized dry vote, but also the sober sentiment of the bulk of the financial and industrial interests of Massachusetts.

What is America worth? The answer to that question depends on one's point of view. It will be affirmed by many that the estimated wealth of America is \$425,000,000,000, or 45 per cent. of the total wealth of the world. It will be pointed out that this amount represents financial resources four times greater than the wealth of Great Britain, or five times greater than the combined wealth of France, Belgium and Spain. The statement will be made by these computers of material and physical prosperity that the corporate profits of American industry have been mounting each year with an amazing swiftness. It has been declared that the 1926 total net income of 167 of the leading industrial concerns of the country exceed \$1,000,000,000, as against \$790,000,000 in 1925. In other words there has been an increase within twelve months of practically 25 per cent in the earnings of these basic concerns. This in turn reflects the flourishing economic condition of the country generally.

The railroads and public utilities of the United States are returning liberal dividends to their respective stockholders. The steady flow of American goods to the markets of the world represents a financial and economic durability that is the marvel of the twentieth century. Stocks and bonds have lately climbed to record heights, and the captains of industry have repeatedly affirmed that the prosperity of the country is more firmly foundationed at the present moment than at any other time in the Nation's national existence. The American people, furthermore, own 19,000,000 automobiles, and they travel in this de luxe fashion over more than 3,000,000 miles of improved roads. Their guests from other countries are dazzled by the myriad skyscrapers and the business that they represent. The country's mines are still rich with minerals. Its oil wells and forests are among the best in the world. Its steel mills and factories are latent with a wealth that cannot even be estimated.

Realizing the truth of all this, we venture to ask again, What is America worth? We are constrained to believe that America's true and lasting wealth does not inhere in those things that are circumscribed by the dollar mark. It is a relatively easy thing to compute the wealth of a gold mine. It is not so easy to compute the wealth of a nation. Without blinding ourselves

to the significance of the country's material prosperity we declare that America's true worth is not in material but in spiritual values. The material aspects of its national wealth, such things as crops, bonds, railroads, dividends, markets, and gold, must never gain the ascendancy in the thought of the people. When Alaric battered down the gates of Rome that city was still rich in material things. Stately buildings adorned the highways and a stream of gold flowed into the national treasury from the ends of the earth. But Rome, at that time, was poor, poor in the only thing that can make a nation great, namely, the character of the people, individually and collectively.

The American people have been endowed with a rich spiritual heritage that must never be compromised by the lure of other things. The meeting house was in the very center of the picture of America's colonial life. The supreme emphasis in those earlier days was on character. There was a ready responsiveness to ideals, and a willing obedience to the mandates of moral discipline. As the Nation has grown older and its material assets have increased, the temptation has ever been to substitute an abundance of things for individual and national character as the formula by which to measure the worth of America.

It is at this point that it is particularly needful to re-emphasize the unassailable truth that a nation's worth consists in the devotion with which it remains true to those fundamental facts of uprightness in which it was originally conceived. Let America take pride, therefore, in her undisputed power to lead the nations of the world in the ways of peace and international understanding. Let America demonstrate in her own exemplary conduct the sovereign priority of the things of the spirit in the molding of national destiny. These greater things of spiritual refinement must never be sacrificed to the lesser things of material affluence in determining the wealth of America or of any other people.

"Some write a narrative of wars, and feats of heroes little known, and call the rant a history," wrote Cowper in "The Garden." But today equally unknown heroes are finding their places in the niches of geography, similarly obscure, though they are engaged in more constructive activities than wars. For as the workers of the United States hydrographic office engaged in charting coasts of Cuba and Caribbean countries, thereby rectifying charts prepared by earlier Spanish map-makers who had but the vaguest notions of hydrographic accuracy, these men are truly adding to the world's store of information. It is said that the charts thus being prepared are taking the place of maps based in some cases on data largely obtained in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and one is hardly surprised to learn that the greatest obstacles have to be overcome in securing accurate results.

In this survey two amphibian airplanes are being used, and to gain a knowledge of the varying depths of water, a device called the "sonic depth finder" is employed. Already, however, many facts are known to students concerning these parts that are of more than ordinary interest. Recent studies of the Caribbean basin have disclosed, one authority states, its interesting submarine topography—"a configuration which, if it could be seen, would be as picturesque in relief as the Alps or the Himalayas." Nowhere, also one is informed, can such contrasts of relief be found within short distances, and all the islands are to be regarded, from a physiographic point of view, as the "tops of a varied configuration, which has its greatest relief beneath the sea." Of course, since the completion of the Panama Canal, the Caribbean has attained a new importance, for it is now traversed by several world trade routes directed to the Pacific through the canal.

These are points that are interesting to all, but they bring out how little many know of much of the earth's surface and at the same time how greatly the whole globe is being subjected to the searching curiosity of mortals. "Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge," sang the Psalmist, and today, equally with thousands of years ago, the sentiment he expressed challenges attention. In the hurry of modern existence, it is sometimes forgotten that "He gathereth the waters of the sea together as an heap; he layeth up the depth in storehouses." And it does no harm to pause for a moment to glimpse the vision that lies behind the work of these unsung heroes of the sea and air.

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Editorial Notes

That humanity to animals is a concomitant of humanity to man has become generally recognized in many countries, but there are still parts of the world in which kindly treatment of man's four-footed friends is so slightly regarded as virtually to be ignored. Yet even in such sections there are those who are endeavoring to arouse their fellows to an appreciation of the need for protecting these creatures. In Bulgaria, for instance, a society for the protection of animals is struggling to establish itself and striving to interest others in its benevolent work. And it has gained a sufficient hold upon the thought of the people to merit commendation. Though the progress it is making may be slow, it has to be remembered that it is working under great difficulties, for the idea is new and strange to many. But the fact that it is making progress evidences the moral force inevitably behind such a movement.

The Silent Partner, in its March issue, included an interesting little item under the caption "Values in Healing." This is how it read:

Stressing the great value of religion in healing, Dr. Mayo, the famous surgeon, recently said: "There is a change in attitude of the 'regular' practitioner produced by the changes in religion and in the art of healing. A gleam of hope is better than a whole fog-bank of fear, in the matter of getting a patient into heaven or into good physical condition. 'I'm God's child' has saved many a person who looked up from the marble slab at the surgeon's knife."

The Drama of the Saar Basin Is Still Under Way

ONE of those dramatic struggles between two major powers for the possession of a prize strip of land is going on in the Saar Basin. It has aroused much animosity, and some writers have even gone so far as to say that the Saar problem is one of the gravest in Europe. It has already on several occasions caused the League of Nations to experience moments of genuine apprehension, and is now once again in the limelight through the report of the Saar commission to the League, just published, and the unexpected resignation, just a few days ago, of its Canadian member and president, Major G. W. Stephens.

The Saar territory problem is a child of the Versailles Treaty. It did not exist before the war, because the region, with the exception of a short military occupation under Napoleon, had belonged to Germany for over 1000 years. At the time of the drawing up of the Treaty it is said that President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George both declared firmly against the assignment of the rich coal mines to France. Both eventually gave in, however, and French interests went into the Saar.

The French contention was that the Saar mines should be given to France outright, in fee simple, as compensation for the destruction of the French coal mines in the north by the Germans. Fifteen years, they said, would be required to put the Pas-de-Calais district on its feet again. But here it may be said that this provision has already proved untrue. The mines of northern France have been completely rebuilt and equipped, and are turning out a greater output of coal than before the war. Was the French contention a just one, especially in view of the fact that the coal deposits were not in the least reduced? What happened was that the machinery in the mines was destroyed and the pits were flooded with water.

Whatever the conclusion, the frontiers of what is now known as the Saar territory were drawn, the mines were handed over to France, and a commission of five members appointed by the League of Nations was set up to carry out the Government. From the outset the Saarlanders, who are thoroughly German and do not want to give up their adherence to the fatherland, have conflicted with the governing commission, which has been accused right along of being intensely pro-French in its administration and somewhat despotic in its tendencies.

It is this conflict that gives the true significance to this situation, for back of the Saarlanders stands Germany, eagerly following all events, like a parent despoiled of a child. It is heightened, too, by the bitter war being fought between French and Saar industrialists that has so far resulted favorably for the former, who now own over 60 per cent interest in nearly all the Saar foundries and other industrial activities, for the Saar is a regular beehive of manufacturing.

The terms of the Peace Treaty call for a neutral commission to administer the Basin in accord with the interests of the League of Nations. This commission, composed of five members, one appointed by France, one by Germany and three nationals from other powers selected by the League, act as trustees for Germany, while in 1935 a plebiscite is to take place "to indicate the sovereignty under which they (the Saarlanders) desire to be placed."

Now J. M. Keynes in his "Economic Consequences of the Peace" has this to say, among other things, about the Saar question:

The judgment of the world has already recognized the transaction of the Saar as an act of spoliation and insincerity. The French want the coal fields of the Saar, and the world has recognized the fact that the iron fields of Lorraine, and in the spirit of Bismarck they have taken it. Francesco S. Nitti, former Premier of Italy, has made the following statement:

What has been done in the case of the Saar has no precedents in modern history. It is a country of 650,000 inhabitants, of whom not even 100 are French, a country which has been German for a thousand years, and which was temporarily occupied by France (during the wars of Louis XIV and Napoleon) for purely military reasons. In spite of these facts, however, not only has the coal field of the Saar been assigned in perpetuity to France as compensation for the damages caused to the French mines of the north, but the territory of the Saar forms part of the French customs régime and will be subjected after fifteen years to a plebiscite, when such a necessity is absolutely incomprehensible, as the population is purely German and has never in any form or manner expressed the intention of changing its nationality.

On Dec. 12, 1917, the Manchester Guardian published a series of documents showing conclusively that France had entered into a secret agreement with Russia to push back Germany's frontier to the Rhine so that French territory would include the entire Saar Valley coal mining district. This points to the well-grounded supposition that Mr. Keynes is correct in saying that insincerity entered into the French motive in demanding a special régime for the Saar.

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for any statements made. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Two Difficult Questions to Answer
To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with deep interest the many fine articles and editorials on the prohibition question in the Monitor. To date, however, there are two questions yet to be answered.

First, is the making of beer, by individuals or otherwise, prohibited? I have always thought so. Now, if it is so prohibited, why is it possible for one to go to the grocery stores and buy the needed ingredients without a bit of trouble? Besides "prepared malt," one may get syphons and caps for successful bottling. While this condition is allowed to exist, how is the law going to be righteously enforced?

Secondly, I was recently shown a picture of a certain sheriff of this State, auctioning to the highest bidder the stills taken in recent raids. Again I ask, is there much use of these men enforcing the law, by taking these stills, if they turn right around and sell them, thereby giving someone the chance of repeating the offense?

If the law compels the sale of this junk, isn't it possible to sell to some reliable junk dealer? ELMER LAYMAN.
Minneapolis, Minn.

The Husky Dog and the Arctic North
To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having at one time resided in northern Yukon territory and Alaska for a considerable period, during which time I handled dogs to some extent, it was with interest I read the article by your Winnipeg correspondent appearing recently under the caption, "The Husky Dog Be the Honor for the Opening Arctic North."

While I do not profess to be an authority on northern dogs, and while your correspondent, as well as a Standard Dictionary at hand, refers to a northern dog only as a "husky," so far as my personal knowledge is concerned the dogs used in teams during the Klondike gold rush were classified as Malamute, husky, Siwash and "outside" dogs. The Malamute was usually a short, stocky dog with exceptionally long hair, small, sharp-pointed ears and in many cases with the tail curled over the back.

The husky was of longer build, possibly the same height as the Malamute, but with longer legs, with medium-length bristly hair and sharp ears, the latter possibly more pronounced than those of a Malamute. The Siwash was a northern mongrel, usually of a smaller and lighter build than a husky, though to some extent resembling it, but the hair was not nearly so thick and differed from that of the husky in the respect that it was not bristly. It resembled the hair of an ordinary smooth-haired dog.

The "outside" dog was simply the poor beast brought to the North from other sections of the world for use as a sled dog.

The Malamute and husky were understood to have a pronounced wolf or other wild animal strain, the differ-

ence in the animals depending upon the breed of the dog in which the strain originated, while the Siwash was simply the back-breeding of these dogs with "outside" dogs. I am not questioning the article referred to, but simply stating what my understanding was when a resident of the North. If, as possible, and I understand it to be so in the northern part of Quebec and Labrador, that there is in the northern part of eastern Canada but the one type of a northern dog, that is the husky, and that it is to this dog the writer of the article evidently refers. The illustration published with the article shows typical huskies as known in parts of the Yukon and Alaska, familiar to the writer. G. C. W.

Campbellton, N. B., Can.

"Training Schools for Janitors?"
To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very much interested in a recent editorial in the Monitor, entitled "Training Schools for Janitors." I thought perhaps you might be interested in the fact that Colorado State Teachers College is conducting just such a school. However, we are specializing on janitors for public school buildings, though, of course, most of the training we give to public school janitors would be suited as well to janitors for apartment houses.

We feel that the school janitor should have very careful and very thorough information concerning a number of fundamental subjects, as well as the necessary technical information which will enable him to do his work well. For example, there is a certain economical way to wash a window. There is a correct way to sweep a floor. Firing a furnace is an art in itself. All of these are closely related to the economic status of the owner and the well-being and happiness of the tenants. G. W. FRASIER,
President Colorado State Teachers College,
Greeley, Colo.

"Regarding the Star-Spangled Banner"
To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with great interest a letter in the Monitor of Jan. 13, 1927, under the caption, "Regarding the Star-Spangled Banner." It contains two verses of what used to be printed in school readers under the title of "The British National Anthem." I noticed the middle verse, which is "The Fellowship Hymn Book," was omitted. Perhaps this was due to lack of space, but may I send it in case you would care to print it as of real interest to your readers?

May just and righteous laws Uphold the public cause, And bless our tale; Home of the brave and free, Thou land of liberty, We pray that still on thee Kind Heaven may smile.

The sentiments expressed in the three verses should certainly "make for peace." G. G.

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